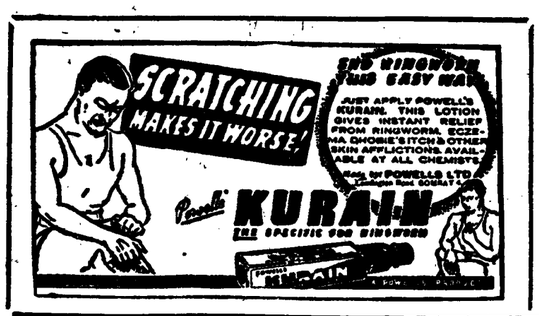
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THE SPECIFIC FOR RINGWORM

Regd. No. B. 1005

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXIV NO. 234 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1946 Price: 2 Annas

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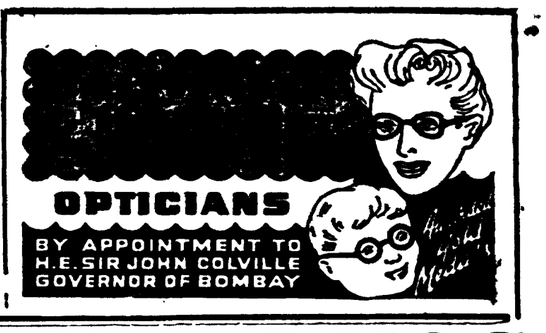

REMOVE FETTERS ON INDIAN PRESS

Editors Demand Better Deal From Sardar

HOME MEMBER'S PROMISE TO DO HIS BEST

Tells Newspaper Chiefs Of Rights & Obligations

NEW DELHI, October 13, (A.P.I.): "The Press must have unfettered freedom in the presentation of news and expression of views, but it also has the obligation to preserve the integrity of the State and support the legitimate activities of a Popular Government.

It must, when occasion demands, help the Government in defeating the forces of disruption. Negatively as well as positively, the press should discourage unruly elements," said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member and Member for Information and Broadcasting, addressing the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference today.

Referring to a suggestion that Government should set up machinery for revision of the Press Laws, to bring them in line with the Press Laws of other free countries, Sardar Patel said: Government will have no objection to setting up a committee of officials and non-officials, including representatives of the Press, with a view to examining the repeal or modification of the laws now in force".

TRIBUTE TO BRELVI'S WORK

Following is the full text of Sardar Patel's speech:

I welcome the opportunity you have given me to meet the members of your committee. Most of you, I am glad to say, are not strangers to me. Indeed, many among you I count as friends. I am sorry—as doubtless you all are aware that Mr. S. A. Brelvi, one of your former Presidents, is not here with us today. He has played a worthy part in enhancing the reputation of your profession and in building up the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. I am sure you will join me in wishing him a complete and speedy recovery.

PRESS V. GOVT.

You would naturally like me, on this occasion, to refer to the relationship between the Press and the Interim Government. I may at once say that the Interim Government is most anxious to have the co-operation of the Press in the difficult task that lies ahead of us. We shall scrupulously respect the freedom of the Press; in fact, we shall help it to exercise its legitimate functions; and we have every confidence that the Press, for its part, will assist us in administering the affairs of the country during the strenuous times through which we are passing because of the change over from foreign rule to independence. It will be your responsibility to guide and reflect public opinion during this formative period. I am sure you will discharge it with credit to your calling and benefit to our motherland.

WHEN PRESS RESISTED THOSE INROADS

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference was born at a time and in circumstances which today are only a bitter memory. Faced with an unprecedented invasion of the liberty of the Press by a regime, which in the name of war, forged an unending chain of restrictions, you got together in 1940 to protect your rights. Intent on suppressing the freedom movement, the Government of the day strove to prevent publicity about the movement and even about the sufferings and sacrifice of the people. I need not recall specific instances, they must be fresh in your minds.

(Continued on page 5 col. 5)

CONGRESS LEADERS CONFER

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Rajendra Prasad called on Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon and had long discussions with him.

ONE KILLED IN DACCA

Six Knife Attacks Reported In Bombay

DACCA, Oct. 13 (A.P.I.): One person was killed and eleven others were injured in today's incidents in the city upto 5 p. m.

A house was raided this morning in the central part of the city and an old woman was stabbed. Later one man was stabbed to death in that area.

A boat was attacked on the river Buriganga and the occupant, a doctor, and the boatman were stabbed.

Eight other persons received acid burn injuries in different parts of the city. Three old persons were stabbed yesterday of whom one died.

A decomposed dead body with marks of injuries was found today.

The total number of killed in the present disturbances is 110.

The District Magistrate has announced that collective fines will be imposed in two areas on two communities for yesterday's incidents.

The fire brigade attended four cases of arson yesterday and two today.

At a meeting convened by the Additional District Magistrate prominent Hindus and Muslims of the city expressed their determination to do everything to end the "present fratricidal warfare."

Calcutta Stabbings

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13 (A.P.I.): Two stabbing cases were reported towards the evening today, according to a Press Note issued by the Bengal Press Advisory Committee.

One of these occurred at about 7 p. m. in the Shradhananda Park area and the victim was removed to Medical College Hospital, while the other occurred in the Taltala area, the victim being removed to Campbell Hospital.

The service of a large number of officers of the Bengal Police Force have, it is learnt, been requisitioned by Government to assist the Calcutta police in the investigation of cases connected with the disturbance which broke out in the city on August 16 last. The number of accused persons exceeds 6,000, excluding those arrested as bad characters, and charges include murder, attempt a murder, loot and arson.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, laying foundation of the J. J. Science College at Nadiad

AZAD HIND GOVT. DAY

No Hartals, Processions And Marches: Congress Tip To Organisers

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13. (A.P.I.): The General Secretaries of the A.I.C.C. have issued the following statement:—

Our attention has been drawn to a statement issued by Shri Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi, Secretary, All-India Forward Bloc, appearing in the newspapers of October 13, appealing for the observance of October 21 as Azad Hind Government Day. In the course of this statement an appeal is made, among other things, for complete stoppage of work, processions, parades, marches etc.

"We should like to make it clear that no such instructions have been issued by the Congress President or the Working Committee. It is the opinion of the Working Committee that such public celebrations or observances by any body of Congressmen should take place only under the official direction of the Working Committee or the Congress President.

"In particular, the Working Committee do not approve, in the circumstances and tension prevailing today to call for or encourage hartals, processions or marches".

Six Knife Attacks In Bombay

BOMBAY, Sunday: A Press Note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, late at night said:

"Six knife attacks were reported in the course of the day today from the Kamathipura, Byculla and Agripada areas. None of them, however, proved fatal."

WHIPPING ACT ENFORCED IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.—The Whipping Act was enforced for the first time since the 40-day-old communal disturbances started in Bombay when the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday sentenced Gochumia Molumia to receive ten stripes. Gochumia was also awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The charge framed against the accused was that on September 15 he stabbed D. H. Shah, a merchant, who was proceeding on Queen's Road with his wife and children.

A police constable giving evidence stated that he saw the culprit running with a blood-dripping knife and entering a "darga" near the Marine Lines Station. When he approached the "darga" ten to twelve Muslims armed with lathis rushed towards him. The constable, frightened out of his wits, ran away. He later removed the victim to the hospital.

The Magistrate, delivering judgment, characterised the offence as a dastardly attack on an innocent citizen. He said that the accused deserved to be punished heavily and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and ten stripes as mentioned above.

STOP PRESS

FIRST INDICATIONS IN FRENCH REFERENDUM.

PARIS, Oct. 13, (U. P. A.): First scattered and inconclusive returns in the French constitutional referendun today showed "yesses" leading by a margin of 55 to 45 in the workingmen's suburbs of the Paris area, while "noes" were leading by the same majority in Normandy town of Lisieux.

NO FURTHER U.S. MEDIATION IN CHINA

NANKING, Oct. 13 (UPA): Informed sources said tonight that the Americans may have made their final mediation effort to bring peace between the Chinese Nationalists and the Communists.

The sources said it is hard to see how any further proposal of help can be made, in view of Communist General Chou En-lai's refusal to return to Nanking to take part in the negotiations as well as Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's persistence in campaigning against the Communists.

SUBHAS BOSE STILL ALIVE

Forward Bloc Statement "Based On Reliable Material"

PATNA, Oct. 13. (A.P.I.): That Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is alive is the confirmed opinion of Mr. Sheelbhadra Yajee, Vice-President of the All-India Forward Bloc expressed in a statement issued today. Mr. Yajee says: "The statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru confirming the death of Netajee Subhas Chandra Bose must have taken the breath of the country away.

Mr. Yajee says that Pandit Nehru has said nothing new except repeating the statement of Col. Habibur Rahman, which has been proved self-contradictory by a number of the I.N.A. leaders themselves.

He adds: "I had thought Panditjee would place before the public entire facts regarding Netajee's death at the disposal of the Secret Offices of the Military and Civil Departments of the Government of India collected through the International Intelligence sources."

He asks the public to remember that recently a responsible body like the Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc passed a resolution to the effect that it is in a position to state that Netajee is alive and he would appear in India at the opportune moment. "I can only say that this is an authoritative statement based on reliable materials", he says and concludes: "I would not like to say anything more just at present except reassuring the masses that their liberator Netajee Bose is still in flesh and blood".

Iran Urged To Quit Saadabad Pact?

Soviet Proposal For A Military Alliance

DEMAND FOR EARLY ELECTIONS AND OIL CONCESSIONS

TEHERAN, Oct. 13, (Reuter): The head of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Middle East Department, M. Shitzov, is alleged to have proposed that Iran should withdraw from the Saadabad Pact of 1937 between Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey and Iraq during his recent visit to Teheran, informed quarters said to-day.

TREATY CONTRACT

Clause 4 of the Saadabad Pact says: "Each of the contracting parties agree to have no recourse in any circumstances, either alone or in conjunction with one or more third powers, to any act of aggression directed against others".

Another proposal M. Shitzov is stated to have made to Iranian Premier Ghavam-es-Sultaneh is for a military alliance between Iran and Soviet Russia, Iran to be provided with Soviet arms, planes and army instructors.

In exchange, it is alleged, Iranian Government forces would be free to return to Azerbaijan, Northern Province, which recently established an autonomous regime.

No confirmation of these reports could be obtained from Government sources who described them as "pure imagination".

Foreign diplomatic circles here today described these reports as part of the "war of nerves against Turkey".

During his visit to Teheran M. Shitzov at the same time demanded earliest elections to Majlis (Persian Parliament) to obtain its consent to the grant of Northern Iranian oil concessions to the Soviet.

STALIN OUT TO GET READY FOR NEW WAR

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuter): Generalissimo Stalin is accused of "straining every nerve" to get ready for a new war in sensational article by Victor Kravchenko, the man who broke away from the Communist Party, while in the United States two years ago, in the Sunday newspaper "News of the World".

Kravchenko, former Chief Engineer and Director of Metallurgical Plants and Trusts in Soviet Russia, went to the United States as a member of the Soviet Purchasing Commission and recently wrote the best seller book "I Choose Freedom" denouncing the Stalin regime.

"There is no shadow of doubt that Stalin will achieve atomic armament including the bomb, regardless of cost in strength, means, money or even moral obligations", Kravchenko writes. "All he must have is time."

OPPOSITE OF WHAT HE IS WORKING FOR

"Kravchenko declares that Stalin's recent statement that he did not believe in the danger of a new war "conveys in fact the opposite to what he is working for."

Not only does Stalin believe in the threat of a new war, but he and the Government he runs are straining every nerve to get ready for it. Their whole foreign and domestic policy confirms this.

The main object of the truth of five-year plan is "to assure the increasing defensive capacity of the U.S.S.R. and to equip the armed forces of the Soviet Union with most up-to-date military techniques."

The job of putting this plan into effect has been entrusted to eleven machine-building Ministries. By 1950 there are to multiply production fivefold. The Ministry for Armaments is working full blast producing the latest weapons. A special Ministry has been created and is already at work building an army and navy plant."

HITLER'S TACTICS

He adds. "Stalin lays the blame for creation of warlike atmosphere at the doors of others. He uses Hitler's tactics blaming the British and the Americans for what he himself is doing.

"Stalin's acts obviously bear no relation to his words. Their conscious purpose is to lull the vigilance of Western countries."

BIG PURGES IN RUSSIA

Kravchenko declares that Stalin is carrying on "gigantic political purges" in the Ukraine, Moscow and Leningrad aimed at those suspected of harbouring sentiments and sympathy for the West and at those suspected for neglecting Marxism or Stalin's teachings.

Asserting that Stalin believes in the atomic bomb to be a serious weapon, Kravchenko states: "No military secret should be confided to him, for if he had been the first to get the bomb, his aim of world revolution would have become a reality.

MYTH OF DISBANDING COMINTERN

Stalin is deceiving the peoples and Governments of Western countries when he asserts that Communism in one country is possible.

The disbanding of the Comintern was a myth. It was only an office of the Kremlin for purposes of foreign use. The Politbureau remains to carry on the same policy of international Communism.

Maurice Thores and Andre Marty in France, Anna Pauker in Rumania, Rakosci in Hungary, Ercoli in Italy, Dimitrov and Kollarov in Bulgaria and Wilhelm Pieck in Germany are all carrying out the same Politbureau policy. They are its plenipotentiaries and subject to its order.

Stalin must be checked in his gambling with Russia's national interest inside his country and the Western peoples must be widely informed as to the true inwardness of Kremlin policies as well as those of their own countries.

BRITAIN'S CHALLENGE

The Western Democracies, both in their relations among themselves and with the Kremlin, should take into account the fact that for Stalin the England of today with its social reforms at home and prospects of their future development, is his Ideological and Political Enemy No 1

The article concludes: "Britain and the United States must devote themselves to an unselfish fight for the realisation of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. They must be the moral rallying point of other peoples and Governments of the United Nations."

JINNAH MEETS WAVELL

One-Hour Talks Following Viceroy's Reply To League's Decision

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13. (A.P.I.): The Muslim League President, Mr. Jinnah, today communicated to the Viceroy the Working Committee's decision which is believed to be in favour of accepting the Viceroy's offer of five seats in the Interim Government.

On receipt of the League President's letter, the Viceroy sent a reply. Following this exchange, Mr. Jinnah, accompanied by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, met His Excellency for an hour late in the evening. The quickened pace of these events today is taken to confirm a forecast that the League's entry into the Interim Government will be an accomplished fact within the next three or four days.

Observers give greater credence to this forecast than to the other theory that further developments in the negotiations now in progress cannot be expected till after Pandit Nehru returns from his Frontier tour and the Viceroy from his visit to Bombay. Pandit Nehru is due to leave Delhi on October 16 and the Viceroy the following day.

Informed circles believe that the League's acceptance of the Viceroy's offer implies a willingness to accept the State Paper of May 16 with regard to the long-term plan. League quarters maintain that a definite resolution accepting the State Paper can only be passed by the League Council, which may be called to meet for the purpose. The League's actual entry, however, need not wait for a formal passing of such a resolution by the council.

LEAGUE MAY SEEK TO STAY OUT

It is not definitely known whether points such as personnel and portfolios have yet been formally raised and settled, but Mr. Jinnah has been vested with full power to decide them at his discretion. The list of names is likely to be materially different from the one considered during the Cabinet Mission's negotiations earlier in the year. A report suggested today that both Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan may elect to stay out of the Government.

Though he has been given power to act on his own in these matters, Mr. Jinnah is likely to summon his Working Committee to report progress to them and take counsel with them. The Committee may be called tomorrow or the day after.

A further report was current today to the effect that the Congress Working Committee may be called to discuss any new situation which may arise in connection with the League decision.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary, told pressmen that the Committee have taken a final decision and had asked the President, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, to communicate the decision to the Viceroy. He declined to reveal the nature of the decision The Working Committee would meet again and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said that the members of the Committee were staying on in Delhi No date has yet been fixed for the next meeting but the members would be available at short notice.

The Associated Press of America says: New Delhi newspapers today generally predicted that the League would enter the Interim Government on terms agreed between the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah.

CRY OF WOE FROM UNHAPPY ASSAM

SHILLONG, Oct. 13, (A. P. I.): "Eleven deaths have so far been reported through unofficial agencies as a result of the recent flood in Assam Valley, but these reports have not yet been confirmed by District Officers", the Assam Premier, Mr. G. N. Bardoloi, told the A. P. I. in an interview today.

He said that the distressing news of unusual flood in Nowgong and other parts of Assam Valley would naturally upset everyone. But they must face it heroically.

It was never expected, Mr. Bardoloi continued that 'Sali' paddy and other crops, which were about to flower at this time, should have been destroyed by this belated flood, leaving people in such grave distress and acute scarcity. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless, immense damage done to their property, a large number of cattle have been lost and many granaries have been completely destroyed, according to the Premier.

"It seems that the cup of misery of the cultivators of Assam has been full to the brim. It is hardly necessary to say that Government, with all their resources, cannot meet so many inroads of flood in the course of a single year, although we are doing all that is possible for any Government to do," he added.

Appealing for funds for relief purposes, the Premier said that in July he had appealed for funds with a view to mitigating the hardship of the people through non-official agencies, but unfortunately, he said, the amount received had not been anything considerable, the donation of Rs. 10,000 from Uganda, Africa, being the only amount worth mentioning.

"Can we not save the vast population of this wide area from the grip of death", the Premier asked. "The crisis calls for immediate action from the generous public. My appeal goes to them and to all charitable institutions to come forward and help us in our struggle," he concluded.

WANTED

THE NEW ASIATIC INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department New Delhi.

Name: Dr. FRITZ GOLDSCHMIDT
Present Nationality: GERMAN
Full Address: Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1550 of 1946.

(1) Joao Santan Gomez, (2) Pedro Rozario Dias, (3) Caetano Joao Fernandes, (4) Joachim Dias, (5) Vincent Francisco Fernandes, (6) Piedade Fernandes, (7) Inacio D'Silva, and (8) Thomas Francis Fernandes, all of Bombay Christian Inhabitants, members of the Grand Club of Vernacaris, residing at 470, Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) Joachim Cabral of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, Manager of Grand Club of Vernacaris, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) Camilo Fernandes, and (3) Vincent Joao Fernandes, both of Bombay, Procuradors of the Grand Club of Vernacaris, residing at 470, Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay for and on behalf of themselves and all the other members of the Grand Club of Vernacaris .. .... Defendants

To,
1. Joachim Cabral,
2. Camilo Fernandes, and
3. Vincent Joao Fernandes, the Defendants abovenamed for and on behalf of themselves and all the other members of the Grand Club of Vernacaris.

NOTICE UNDER O.I.R. 8 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blagden on the 23rd day of August, 1946, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1 Rule VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the Plaintiffs abovenamed against the Defendants for and on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Grand Club of Vernacaris inter alia praying for the following reliefs:

(a) that it may be declared that the Plaintiffs have continued to be and are members of the said Club and entitled to exercise all the rights and privileges as such members.
(b) that the Defendants and the members of the said Club its office bearers, servants and agents may be restrained by an Order and Injunction of this Hon'ble Court from excluding the Plaintiffs from the said Club and from preventing or prohibiting them from the use of its premises and from enjoying all their rights and privileges as such members.
(c) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, some fit and proper person may be appointed receiver to take charge of the said funds and other property of the said Club with all powers under Order 40, Rule I of the Code of Civil Procedure.
(d) that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit, the Defendants, their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from in any way dealing with or disposing of the said funds and property of the Club.
(e) that it may be declared that the members of the said Club are liable to pay to the Plaintiffs costs of this suit, and that the Defendants or any one or more of them may be ordered to pay the same to the Plaintiffs out of the funds of the said Club.
(f) that the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that this suit has been fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 2nd day of December, 1946.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1946.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKAR, for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AYYAR, Sealer.

This 28th day of September, 1946.

(Sd.) SATYENDRA & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

(132)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. ROSE MARY DRAGO has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to SHERDIL SAHAB KHAN and MATROO ABDUL MAJID, who in their turn have agreed to sell the same to my client Mr. J. A. Swami. Any person or persons having any claim of any nature whatsoever are require to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the sale shall be completed without reference to any such claims if received thereafter and the same shall be considered as waived and abandoned.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Khar, Bandra, Taluka South Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, now Greater Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing Final Plot No. 597 of T.P.S. No. 3, Bandra and containing by admeasurement 600 Sq. Yds. or thereabout.

C. H. CHHAYA,
Advocate, High Court,
Opposite Andheri Post Office,
Andheri.
Purchaser's Advocate.

11-10-46.

(118)

AUCTION SALES

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
Bangalore City, dated 9-10-1946.

AUCTION SALE NOTIFICATION.

THE AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow and Cottage sites in the proposed Kalasipalyam layout to the west of Sri Jayachamarajendra Road will be resumed from 30-10-1946 and continued on subsequent days. The auction sale will be conducted at 9-30 a. m. each day.

Plans of the area showing the details of the sites and copies of conditions of sale are available for sale in the Engineer's Office at 1-0-0 and 0-4-0 respectively.

(Sd:) SAFI DARASHAH,
Municipal Commissioner.
(113)

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS at L. P. O. V. T. including articles said to be of gold and silver, old and new clothes, Blankets, Pillow cases, Vessels, boots, Hats, Trunks, Medicines, Cycles, Watches, Bidis, Cigars and Cigarettes, etc. on Monday 28th and Tuesday 29th inst. at 11 A. M. (S. T.) each day, under instructions from G. I. P. Rly. and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890.

Terms: Cash against delivery.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE

Under instructions from Lands Hiring Disposals Services H. Q. Deolali Sub Area, F. Esoofally & Co., Government Auctioneers will sell the following, subject to Reserve Prices, at SATPUR CAMP, Nasik Trimbak Road, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 17th, 18th and 19th October 1946 commencing daily at 10 a. m.

Lahore Sheds 100'x50' 2 Nos.
Burnt Brick in Cement Buildings with Mangalore Tiled—Roofs 248 Nos.
Repair Bays Ballie Construction with Mangalore Tiled Roofs 12 etc. etc., etc.

Detailed Particulars from the Auctioneers or Lands Hiring Disposals Services Deolali. The whole Project at the first instance will be offered for sale in one lot. In the event of Not obtaining the Reserved Price the Sale will proceed immediately in small Lots or Groups.

Terms 25 per cent on the fall of Hammer and an additional Security Deposit of 25 per cent will be collected refundable only on clearance of site in time. Balance within 7 days. Delivery within 30 days. Other Terms and Conditions will be announced at the Time of the Auction Sale. Cheques will not be accepted.

F. ESOOFALLY & Co.
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Phone Deolali 42.

131

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CALCUTTA
BOMBAY OFFICES
39, Apollo Street
and
232/34, Kalbadevi Road
AHMEDABAD OFFICE
Pankore Naka
W. LOTHIAN BROWN
General Manager.
A.B. 19

Wanted An Indian Ministry Of Shipping

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND PUTS FORWARD STRONG PLEA FOR CREATION OF A SPECIAL ORGANISATION TO DEAL WITH MANIFOLD PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH INDIA'S MARITIME TRADE

Lunch To Hon. Mr. Bhabha, Minister For Commerce

A strong plea for the creation of a special organisation in the Commerce Department of the Government of India, which would deal with all the problems connected with India's maritime trade and shipping, like that of the Ministry of Shipping in the United Kingdom, was put forward by Mr. Walchand Hirachand on the occasion of the lunch given by him at the Taj Mahal Hotel in honour of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Minister for Commerce, Government of India, on Saturday, the 12th October, 1946. Mr. Walchand spoke as follows:

Mr. Bhabha and friends,

I am grateful to you, Mr. Bhabha, for accepting my invitation and doing us the honour to come here this afternoon as the first Commerce Member of India's National Government. I am also thankful to you all, my friends, for joining me in welcoming today our first Minister for Commerce.

Although we are all conscious of the immense difficulties that lie ahead, you will all agree with me that every patriotic Indian will hail with joy the establishment of responsible Government at the Centre.

SHIPPING POLICY

I shall say a few words on the subject of Shipping today. I shall begin by saying that I am aware of the policy for shipping to which expression was given last year by the Government of India. For the first time the Government realised that it was their duty to develop National Shipping and not to continue to extend their patronage to British Shipping and to strengthen its hold over India's maritime trades. Enunciation of policies alone cannot serve the needs of a nation. Such policies must be implemented by the execution of well-conceived schemes for furthering national interests. I cannot help saying that nothing has been done in that direction. There has been a race for tonnage in the world. All are running. India alone is standing still. May I, therefore, urge the Government that you represent, in all earnestness, that the first and immediate step that they should be pleased to take is to increase substantially, at least to a million tons, the existing miserable tonnage of less than a lakh of tons owned and controlled by the people of this land.

You will naturally ask me the question as to how that can be done. May I indicate one of the ways in which tonnage can be immediately increased? India has to import large quantities of food-grains from abroad. It seems she will have to continue to do so for some time to come. The Government themselves have acknowledged the fact that India had to suffer, because in the absence of her own national shipping, she could not import foodgrains in time. Indian enterprise has made its mark in the world of shipping. Indian capital is ready to serve India's needs. If the National Government were, therefore, to assure Indian shipping enterprise that it will be given the first preference to import foodgrains from abroad, it would be prepared to buy the necessary ships for that purpose. The Government of India will have to assist the Indian interests in such purchases by using their influence in the proper quarters. Such ships could readily become the nucleus of Indian shipping in the overseas trades. It will need the assurance of the National Government that in case it has to face the unfair competition of vested interests, it would receive from its own Government such assistance as it may need to stand against such competition. May I, therefore, request you to tell us what encouragement we should expect and what assurance you can give us in this direction?

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

That alone cannot, however, solve the complicated problem of the building up of a national Mercantile Marine which India urgently needs for the expansion of her commerce, for the promotion of her security and for the maintenance of her strategic position. Indian shipping enterprise has been struggling to serve India's maritime trades for over half a century. We have been doing our little bit for over last 25 years. With all this enterprise, sacrifice and efforts, India does not carry even 25% of her coastal trade in cargo. She carries very little of her passenger traffic. Although over two crores of tons of cargo and several thousands of passengers are carried in the overseas trades, national shipping has hardly any place in the carriage of this trade and traffic. Last year, the Government then in power, announced it as their policy that India should carry a fair share of the carrying trade of the world and indicated their views as regards India's participation in the several near and distant maritime trades of this country. Nothing, however, has yet been done to enable India to realise her just aspirations in this field.

You will perhaps tell me that the Government have appointed a Shipping Policy Committee and that they are awaiting their Report. May I, however, submit that if the Government were to wait for the Report and then spend further time in considering it before arriving at their decision to develop Indian shipping, I am afraid much valuable time will be lost and India will have to face the situation in which every maritime country must have taken effective steps to build up her national shipping, rendering India's task to attain her rightful place in that field almost impossible of achievement. It is, therefore, imperative that immediate steps for the building up of a proper navy of supply for India should be taken.

COASTAL TRADE

The coastal trade of a country has almost universally been recognised as a domestic preserve for the nationals of the land. England herself developed her shipping by her navigational laws in the past. Even today, several maritime countries have reserved their coastal trade to their own national shipping. There is nothing unusual for India to do so which has been done all these years by the rest of the maritime world.

I would, however, like to draw your special attention to what India has always meant by her coastal trade. The coastal trade of India meant the carriage of passengers and cargo in the coastal waters of India, Burma and Ceylon. Burma was a part of India and it was only in 1937 that it was separated from our country. A stretch of water 22 miles in length separates India from Ceylon. The trades on the coasts of these three countries have been so co-related with the carriage of the entire trade in these waters that it has been looked upon as an economic unit for shipping to serve and for shipping companies to run their ships in those waters. I would, therefore, urge you to give your most careful consideration to this vital aspect of the question in any decision that you may take for the carriage of the coastal trade in Indian bottoms. Both the trade carried and the ships running in these waters should be considered an economic unit and any scheme that may be evolved for the furtherance of national shipping should safeguard their efficient and economic working. I have no doubt you would give us some idea as to how the mind of the Government has been working in this direction.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Important as the coasting trade is for the development of National Shipping, no country can build up her mercantile marine without carrying a very substantial portion of her overseas trades in her own national bottoms. As I have already remarked, Indian Shipping has no place in India's overseas trades. Nearly 80% of the shipping handling import and export cargo and carrying passengers from and to India consists of British Shipping. The question, therefore, is that unless British Shipping agrees to retire from the field for the purpose of enabling Indian shipping to acquire her just and proper place in her maritime trades, no progress can be made in building up an Indian Merchant Navy. I understand the last Government had decided to carry on negotiations with the British Government and the British Conference Lines for that purpose. I do not know whether the present National Government share their views. From 1929 onwards we had to listen to the Government and had to work under a policy of negotiations with the British shipping interests. Our achievement to build up Indian shipping by this policy of negotiations is almost miserable. After over quarter of a century's hard work we do not carry even 25% of our coastal trade. As stated above, we have been prevented as a result of these negotiations from participating in our own overseas trade. When in 1936 several of my friends and I decided to start a fast passenger service between India and the U. K.—Continent, the Government of the day prevented us from doing so because they held that the conclusion of an Agreement between one Indian shipping company and two British shipping Companies compelling that Indian shipping Company not to participate in India's overseas trades, was binding on the whole of India and consequently Indian shipping must keep itself out of India's overseas trades! The Government of that day was possibly compelled to do so under orders from Whitehall. That is not the position today. We are now under our own Government. We can, therefore, legitimately fly the Indian flag on all the seas and participate in the carriage of the overseas trades of India with all the countries of the world.

A NOTE OF WARNING

You will, perhaps, confront me with the question: "Are you against negotiations? Will you not allow us to try that method in our own way?" I can only tell you that I lack that faith in the policy of negotiations, which others may have, as a result of my bitter experience of the last quarter of a century. If the present Government have that faith, I may assure you my services are at their disposal in any endeavours that they may make in that direction. But let me sound here a note of warning. The way in which the British Government are confining the movements of cargoes to their own ships and the manner in which the British shipping interests are building new tonnage and are rushing forward to recapture their pre-war position, if not advance it in other directions will make the task of the National Government almost hopeless unless they are determined to take immediate and effective steps. The policy of negotiations will hardly enable them to achieve that object.

IMITATE BRITISH EXAMPLE

You will perhaps then very rightly put me the question: "If the policy of negotiations should not be adopted for furthering the cause of national shipping, what would you propose that the Government should do to build up a proper merchant navy for India?" I admit that it is a very fair question to put. My immediate answer would be: "Adopt the same methods for promoting the cause of national shipping as have been adopted by other maritime countries of the world, such as Great Britain, America, France, Japan, Germany and others." Just as the British Government have told the British shipowners that they would do everything in their power, including financial help if necessary, for preserving British shipping in adequate strength and in full competitive efficiency and just as the United States Government have assured the American shipowners that they would give all help for enabling them to withstand foreign competition in their aspiration to carry at least 50% of their own overseas trade in their own bottoms, let the National Government of India assure the Indian shipping interests in clear and categorical language that it is their policy to build up a powerful navy of supply for the country and that they would render every possible help that could be given to shipping owned and controlled by the people of the land in establishing its position in India's overseas trades. Given that assurance, I feel that the Indian shipping enterprise will not lack either the capital, the courage, the skill or the vision in meeting the needs of our country and coming up to the expectations of the Government of India. May I be permitted to add, that the declared policy of the Government is to secure a rapid industrialisation of this country? They will do so by, I presume, a liberal policy of protection or by the grant of subsidies or other financial help. Shipping is the only industry—so essential for the national economy of India—which has not received protection of any kind up to now. Both the world wars, however, have taught every maritime country the unforgettable lesson that it must have her own navy of supply as well as her own navy of defence. Is it, therefore, unreasonable to ask you, as the Minister of Commerce of the Government of India, to achieve the object which we all have in view by the adoption of a policy recognised all the world over for promoting the cause of shipping? Will you, therefore, be good enough to tell us what concrete steps you propose to take from tomorrow in this connection?

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CONFERENCES

Before I conclude my remarks, allow me to bring to your notice an important trend of thought agitating the world of shipping. International Shipping Conferences are likely to be called for the allocation of shipping tonnage amongst maritime countries of the world and for the fixing of reasonable rates of freight for avoiding unfair competition. While I concede that the object is laudable I must be allowed to warn you that it emanates from those who possess the strength of shipping far beyond the needs of their trades or for the security of their country. India cannot participate in an equitable allocation of world shipping, unless she is first allowed to build up her own shipping for carrying at least 50% of her own maritime trades. Without having ever a footing in her own overseas trades, India will find herself lost in the maze of discussion for equitable allocation of shipping at International Conferences. She will have to make that position absolutely clear if she decides to go to such Conferences for achieving the object for the fulfilment of which such Conferences are convened.

CREATE A SPECIAL ORGANISATION

Shipping, at present, is the responsibility of the Commerce Department. That Department is rightly entrusted with that vital task. Ports, movement of cargo by country craft and inland navigation should naturally come within the control of the Commerce Department. May I venture to make a suggestion? The development of an Indian mercantile marine requires that those who are entrusted with that task should not only have a close knowledge of the forces that govern shipping internationally and of all the questions that may arise in connection with that industry in the international field, but they should also be able to build up such traditions, gather such experience as may enable them to solve successfully in promoting the cause of an Indian merchant navy, a number of questions that will come up before them from time to time. I, therefore, venture to suggest that if this object is to be achieved, it will be necessary for you to create a special organisation in your Department like that of the Ministry of Shipping in the United Kingdom.

May I, once again, thank you for coming in our midst this afternoon and may I now request you to let us know what you, as the Minister of Commerce, propose to do in connection with the various issues to which I have invited your attention for building up a powerful merchant navy for India?

A Militant Policy Necessary, Says Commerce Member

Hon. Mr. Bhabha Assures Indian Shipping Industry All Possible Help

Speaking at the luncheon given by Mr. Walchand Hirachand on Saturday afternoon, the Hon. the Commerce Member congratulated Mr. Walchand on the great work done by him for Indian shipping and remarked that Mr. Walchand was Indian shipping and Indian shipping was Mr. Walchand. Discussing the methods to be employed for achieving the progress of Indian shipping, the Commerce Member stated that he was not satisfied merely with the policy of negotiations. He personally held the view that the adoption of militant policy was necessary. He, however, added that he did not rule out the policy of negotiations but assured his friends that the National Government, if necessary, could be relied upon to use all the other weapons in their armoury for the progress of this great shipping industry and shipbuilding industry, if the occasion arose to do so.

He welcomed Mr. Walchand's suggestion to purchase ships for bringing foodgrains from abroad for the starving millions of the country. He however, pointed out that the Food Department had also to be consulted on the subject. He would discuss the matter with his colleagues and whatever might be necessary for bringing foodgrains in Indian bottoms that would be done. The Commerce Member, in a humorous vein, told Mr. Walchand that he might not be able to take constructive steps after the next 24 hours, as desired by Mr. Walchand, but he assured him that he would do all in their power and that the problems connected with the development of shipping and shipbuilding would always be before them.

NEED FOR PROTECTION

Proceeding, the Commerce Member stated that Mr. Walchand had drawn their attention to the emphatic manner in which the United Kingdom had promised to maintain British shipping at least at pre-war level and in full competitive efficiency and that the United States of America had made it clear that at least 50% of America's foreign trade would be carried in American bottoms. Mr. Walchand had also drawn their attention to the fact that shipping was the only industry in India which had not received any protection. Without laying down any State policy at this stage, the Commerce Member emphasised the fact that looking to the struggles which shipping and shipbuilding industries had to face and will have to face in this country, both these industries would need protection and that too of a vigorous character.

He assured Mr. Walchand and his friends that Indian shipping and shipbuilding industry would find a great friend in the Interim Government which the Hon. Member added that he would like to call the National Government of the country.

HON. MR. BHABHA'S SPEECH

The following speech was made by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Bhabha at the lunch given by Mr. Walchand:—

Mr. Walchand and Friends,

Let me, in the first place express to you, Mr. Walchand, my warm sense of obligation for the very pleasant function you have arranged here, as it gives me an opportunity to meet friends and also to learn the views of prominent businessmen like you.

The portfolio of Commerce in the CABINET of the Government of India is, as you rightly point out, an important one, dealing as it does with questions like internal and external trade tariffs, shipping, etc. All these questions relate to what is known as constructive nation-building work. I must express my sense of pleasure that this portfolio is given to me, as it will give me an opportunity of putting in whatever little work I can do for the service of our common motherland. I must at the same time, confess my sense of diffidence, arising out of my lack of experience in regard to some of these questions, the importance and value of which you have done well to emphasise. I trust and I hope that you will overlook my shortcomings and believe that in all my actions and policy I shall always be guided by a sense of what is due to India and the interests of her teeming millions.

SHIPPING PROBLEMS

Shipping is one of the pivots of national peace and prosperity and I am glad that on my first official visit to Bombay, this question of shipping has been broached, so that my attention may continue to be riveted upon its solution.

India was a land where, in ancient times, trade, commerce and industries flourished and where both shipping and shipbuilding were very well-known items of public activity. History tells us that Indian ships built and manned in India carried Indian wares to the furthermost corners of the world. It is a tragedy indeed that India's shipping and shipbuilding should have declined almost to the point of extinction. International rivalry in the field of commerce has led to the international exploitation, which was the cause both direct and insidious of the bloody wars that have been waged and the mutual distrust and suspicion which are still tormenting the minds of different nations.

I welcome the note of optimism in your speech and hope that the combined efforts of myself and my colleagues will justify this optimism of the commercial community.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXAMPLES

Among the different steps which have been taken by the leading nations of the West and the East for their development a sound shipping policy is one. You have mentioned, Mr. Walchand, as an example of this, how the British Government have assured the British people that they are determined to maintain British Shipping at least at the pre-war level. The Government of the U.S. of America and various other important maritime countries have also been increasing their fleets as you say. It may be deemed impertinent for me at this stage to make any promise or give any assurances, but this I can confidently say, that the Interim Government will consider the development of national shipping as one of its foremost interests. The development of Indian Shipping and shipbuilding will lead to the development of both national and international trade and place India in the front rank of industrial and commercial nations. Free trade with regard to trade and commerce proved to be disastrous to this country and slowly and steadily we moved in the direction of protecting our industries. Similarly free trade with regard to shipping has proved disastrous and will have to be replaced by some other arrangements if we want India to take her legitimate place in the comity of nations. I think it was Manalmaji who said that any talk of free trade between the strong and the weak was a snare and an illusion and you can rest assured that the Government will always keep themselves alive to the dangers inherent in this system and see that any handicaps placed in the way of the development of Indian Shipping or shipbuilding should disappear as soon as possible.

PURCHASE OF SHIPS

You have made some suggestions for increasing the tonnage of Indian shipping. One of these interesting suggestions is that India should purchase ships for the purpose of bringing foodgrains here. All that I can say with regard to this question at this stage is that it involves questions of State Policy and affects not only the Department of Commerce but other Departments. At the same time, I may assure you that these suggestions will be placed before the Government for what they are worth. As my colleague of the Food Department has said, "the question of food is going to be a knotty problem for some time to come." I also say that the question of shipping is going to be a knotty problem for some time to come. It may mean that the urgent necessity to solve both the knotty problems may lead to the demands for the food and shipping being met in a satisfactory manner.

COASTAL TRADE

You remind me that the question of shipping does not involve only international trade; it involves also the Coastal Trade, which by the way in the case of India, means a very very important portion of her trade. You rightly say that the Coastal trade of a country has been recognised in leading foreign countries as a domestic preserve for the nationals of the land. While it is true that several maritime countries have reserved their Coasting trade for their own nationals, the Coasting trade of India is so stupendous and that even if a share of this Coastal trade is reserved for Indian ships, it will be a great step forward to build up a big fleet of our own which may begin to operate even overseas.

All these questions will claim our attention at the earliest moment, though I am sorry on account of the situation here and abroad, I cannot promise you about any early steps being taken. You will, however, believe me, if I say that if there is any delay in making an effective response to the demand of leading businessmen like yourself, it will only be because our hands are tied down by some of the priority one problems which claim attention locally.

I am studying these problems of Coasting trade, overseas trade and the development of shipping to meet the varied and diversified needs of the country and you will perhaps bear with me kindly for some while, looking to the fact that I have to move upon still unknown and may be, dangerous waters.

NEED FOR PROTECTION

I can, however, at once say that it is not in any spirit of complacency that I look upon the present position of Indian shipping in our own land and I do not consider myself bound down by any outlook of the old times which in my view has proved detrimental to the growth of our shipping and shipbuilding enterprise simply because it has held the field for a long time. If shipping of much more powerful countries than India, like Great Britain and the U.S. etc., with huge financial reserves of their own, requires protection there is no denying the fact that Indian Shipping requires protection. The State should be prepared to do everything in its power for the development of Indian Shipping.

I have done. I hope Mr. Walchand I shall have more occasions to establish contacts with the interests which you represent and to study the problems affecting Indian Shipping.

While I cannot at this stage give any assurance or promise I can express to you my great sympathy with the cause you represent and my faith that in the Interim Government which may be called the National Government, Indian Shipping and Shipbuilding will find a great friend.

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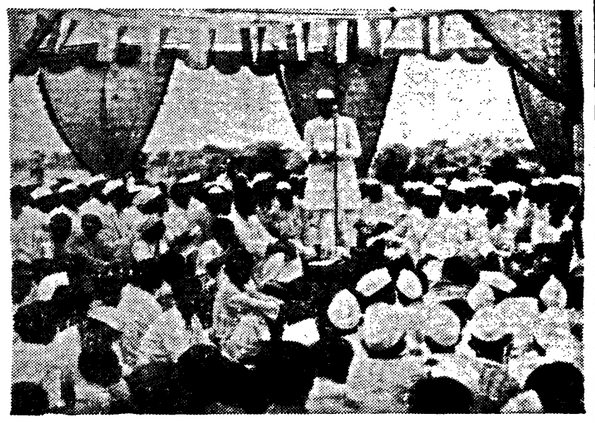

Mr. B. G. Kher addressing the meeting held on the occasion of the laying foundation Stone of the J. J Science College at Nadiad.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 4, 2002.
Muslim: Zilkad 18, 1365.
Parsi: Ardibehest 11, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-32 a.m. Sunset: 6-17 p.m.
Hightide: 02-00, 13-48.
Lowtide: 07-52, 19-58.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: 2-30 p.m. (B. T.).

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

GOVEAS—Basil M. P. Expired on Sunday, October 13. Interned at Victoria Church, Mahim, same day.

To-day's Engagements

A. I. MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION: The Working Committee will meet the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Commerce Member, Interim Government, today, at 11-30 a.m., at the office of the Organization.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Express telegrams are not to be accepted to Burma via Madras till further orders.

MAZDAZNAN: At 5-15 p.m., today, at Alexandra Girls' School Hall. "Quiz-Gentlemen to reply questions asked by Ladies".

Ballinger To Speak On Durban Satyagraha

(Issued from the Congress House.)

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the All-India Women's Association, a public meeting will be held on Thursday, Oct 17, at 5 p.m., at the Soonderabai Hall, when Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, Member of the Union Parliament of South Africa and Mr. William Ballinger will speak on "Indians in South Africa and their Satyagraha Movement".

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, President of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, will preside.

SEND OFF TO MRS. SAFIA KHAN.

(Issued from the Congress House.)

Mrs. Safia Khan, the G., O. C. of the Congress Sevika Dal, who leaves for the Frontier today (Monday), by the Frontier Mail will be given a send-off by the B. P. C. C. at the Bombay Central Station.

Tolstoy Day

Mr. N. B. Parulekar writes:—

International Peace and Goodwill Promoters' League has decided to observe in Bombay the 20th November, 1946, as Count Leo. Tolstoy's Anniversary, by holding a conference, if possible, of all lovers and promoters of peace. Those who may like to participate and may have any suggestions to make may kindly communicate with Mr. N. B. Parulekar, Jt. Secretary, 157, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BOMBAY REFUGEE OFFICE ABOLISHED

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.—A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay States: That the Government of India has closed down the office of the Central Refugee Officer, Western Zone, at Bombay, from September 30, 1946, and the Central Refugee Officer, Southern Zone, at Madras, has been asked to look into the problems of evacuees residing in the Western Zone areas, namely the Bombay Province and Hyderabad (Dn.) Kolhapur and other Deccan States.

TODAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, Oct. 14.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Keep Fit 7-40 News (M) 7 50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mohammad Khan Desai (Been) 8-45 Sundrabai 9-0 Ashiq Ali Khan (Patiala) (Vocal).

12-0 p.m. Bahnon Ke Lie (H) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 T. D. Janorikar 4-40 Rambhau Ashtekar (Vocal) 5-0 Mohammad Khan Desai (Been) 5-15 Tarabai Gadagkar 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 "Ham Ek Hain" 6-30 Sundrabai 6-45 Ashiq Ali Khan (Vocal) 7-0 Monday Special 7-15 Mohammad Khan Desai (Been) 7-30 Tarabai Gadagkar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Navi Ankhe Junu: Kanta (G) 8-45 Experiments in Marathi prosody by K. B. Kumb 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 On To Debate Presented by K. Srinivasan 10-15 Tarabai Gadagkar 10-30 Ashiq Ali Khan (Vocal).

RADIO DEBATE ON MANRRIAGE.

Today Monday, at 9-45 p.m., All-India Radio, Bombay will present on 244 and 61.48 metres, a debate on "Marriage must cease to be a Sacrament" Lady Rama Rao will propose the proposition and Dr. Alban D'Souza will oppose it. Principal A. A. Fyzee and Mr. Adi Marzban will support the proposition. Dr. Malini Sukthankar and Dr. G. M. Sufi will speak against the proposition. Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor, "National Standard", will be the Chairman.

Earlier in the evening at 5-45 p.m., Mr. M. N. Desai Topiwala will speak on "Employment Exchanges and their Benefits".

At 7-00 p.m. a recording of one of D'Amel's new compositions, played by AIR orchestra, will be rebroadcast on 244 metres.

PARSIS BEAT HINDUS

Qualify For Sind Pentangular Final

Parsis: 145 and 183 for six wickets.
Hindus: 137 and 70 for six wickets.

KARACHI, Oct. 13 (API): After a lapse of 11 years the Parsis qualified for the final of the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament by defeating the Hindus by eight runs in the first innings.

Twenty-seven minutes after the tea interval the Parsis declared their innings closed at 183 for six wickets leaving the Hindus the impossible task of making 191 runs in 68 minutes for victory.

PARSIS (1st innings	145
HINDUS (1st innings):	
Hansraj c. M. Mobed b. Jagus	12
Tuljaram lbw M. Mobed	18
Patkar c. M. Mobed b. H. Mobed	30
Motaji st. Irani b. Minwalla	0
Bhicaji c. Bhapper b. Minwalla	3
Naoomal c. Irani b. Minwalla	31
G. Lala c. Irani b. H. Mobed	3
Om Prakash c. Dinshaw b. Minwalla	17
Kishin Chainani not out	13
Jadhav c. Bhapper b. Minwalla	0
Chotalal b. Minwalla	2
Extras	8
Total	137

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Minwalla 26/8/39/6, Jagu 15/6/29/1, H. F. Mobed 9/1/38/2, M. J. Mobed 10/4/9/1, Hathiram 8/2/13/0, Dinshaw 1/0/1/0.

PARSIS (2nd innings):	
B. G. Irani c. Om Prakash b. Jadhav	10
M. N. Dinshaw c. Patkar b. Jadhav	5
Bhapper hit wicket b. Naoomal	29
K. S. Kabraji c. Naoomal b. Tuljaram	18
M. J. Mobed c. Patkar b. Lala	69
S. J. Hira c. Patkar b. Tuljaram	3
R. N. Dinshaw not out	25
H. F. Mobed not out	11
Extras	13
Total (for six wickets)	183

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Jadhav 9/3/24/2, Bhicaji 8/4/7/0, Tuljaram 23/3/69/2, Naoomal 17/6/13/1, Chotalal 8/0/26/0, Hansraj 12/0/14/0, Motaji 4/0/5/0, G. Lala 4/0/12/1.

HINDUS (2nd innings):	
Hansraj c. Hathiram b. Jagus	21
Tuljaram c. Mobed b. Minwalla	5
K. Chainani st. Irani b. Jagus	0
Patkar b. Minwalla	5
G. Lala b. H. F. Mobed	3
Naoomal lbw. Minwalla	5
Bhicaji not out	17
Om Prakash not out	7
Extras	7
Total (for six wickets)	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS: H. D. Minwalla 7/2/26/3, B. D. Jagus 7/1/21/2, H. F. Mobed 2/0/6/1, S. R. Hathuram 2/0/3/0, S. J. Hira 1/0/7/0.

ENGLAND TO DRAW WITH W. AUSTRALIA?

PERTH, (WEST AUSRALIA), Oct. 12. (Reuter): Three M.C.C. batsmen, John Ikin 65, Joe Hardstaff 52 and Walter Hammond (not out) 45, pleased the crowd of 15,000 when the Englishmen faced the West Australia total of 366.

At the close of the day's play the M.C.C. were 215 for five wickets.

West Australia lost the last four wickets for 56 runs today, two in the same over to Douglas Wright, the Kent spin-bowler, who touched his best form taking four wickets for 55 runs.

Perter Mith, the Essex spinner was overworked and had four wickets for 132 runs.

The Englishmen lost the opening pair for 66 runs and then the left-hander Ikin rose to the occasion and provided delightful cricket for 115 minutes, which included four boundaries and in partnership with Hardstaff added 80 in 80 minutes.

Hardstaff gave glimpses of his best form and Hammond was his usual masterly self.

Still 151 runs behind with a hard fight for the first innings' advantage a drawn match on Monday seems to be certain.

MOVEMENT CONTROL IN W.I. OPEN FINAL

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Movement Control	2
Tatas	0

Movement Control have qualified to meet Tradies in the final of the Western India Open Football Championship by accounting for the Tatas by the margin of 2 goals to nil. When the sides crossed over there was the apprehension of yet one more draw as neither side had scored till then. Play fluctuated and both the sides enjoyed the same advantage. Both goals were frequently visited but a goal had eluded either side. In the second half, Thompson opened the winners' score with a beautiful straight shot into the net and some time later followed it up with another.

The Tatas made so determined an attempt thereafter to save the day that Papen replaced Shetty in the centre-forward position. The great and apparent weakness of the Tatas forwards was, however, by no means eradicated by the substitution and chances of scoring were again wasted quite frequently.

Amongst the winners Ambroei put in a good performance as did Stone in the pivotal position. Thomson, though somewhat awkward was quite efficient as the leader of the attack and to him the winners owe literally everything.

The final will be played on Tuesday. The Teams:

Movement Control—Lambert, Dawson and Osman, Metcalfe, Stone and Goldfinch, Edward Gardener, Thomson, Ambroei and K Ramace.

Tatas—Thingalaya, Mandon and Papen, Anantram, Krishnan and Kanchan, Keshav, Ram Mendan, Shetty, Gudinho and Peter.

Referee: Jayaraman.

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Tata's Eau-de-Cologne makes an ideal gift for friends and relatives on this festive occasion. It is available in attractive spiral bottles at all stores.

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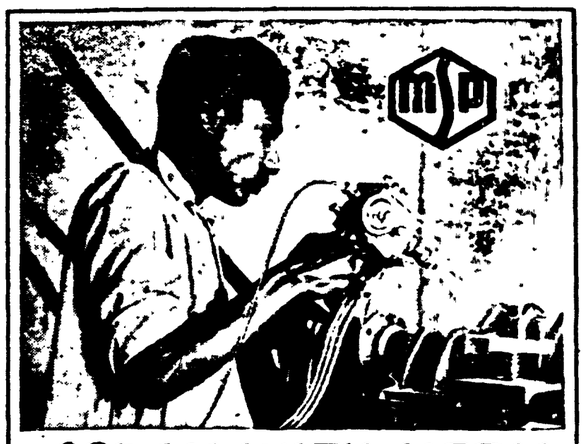

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 13, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June, 1946, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 13th October, 1946:

Ahmedabad 97 75 0 26.7 minus 1.5, Allahabad 91 74 0 35.1 minus 2.3 Bangalore 83 66 0 25.2 plus 3.2, Baroda 99 71 0 %0.1 —, Belgaum 85 67 0 51.9 plus 9.8, BOMBAY 91 78 0 71.8 plus 3.5, Calcutta 91 75 0 49.1 minus 0.7, Colombo 83 72 2.8 26.5 minus 0.3, Cuttack 94 77 0 59.5 plus 10.0, Darjeeling 63 51 0.1 — —, Dehra Dun 82 59 0 28 82.0 plus 6.8, Delhi 51 60 0 24.5 plus 2.1, Hyderabad (Dn) 94 69 0 16.9 minus 6.3, Karachi 86 78 0 3.9 minus 2.1, Lahore 91 66 0 14.3 minus 0.3, Lucknow 91 73 0 29.9 minus 7.6, Madras 92 78 0 19.3 plus 1.0, Mahableshwar 80 61 1.8 292.9 plus 39.2, Mussoori 70 — 0 78.5 plus 4.2, Mysore 84 69 0.1 18.4 plus 1.4, Nagpur 96 73 0 44.6 plus 1.0, Ootacamund 67 53 0 23.3 minus 6.6, Pachmarhi 84 61 0, 74.0 minus 0.6, Peshawar 85 61 0 2.1 minus 2.4, Poona 94 71 0 21.7 plus 0.1, Quetta 80 44 0 2.4 plus 1.3, Rajkot 99 75 0 22.4 minus 1.2, Sholapur 92 69 0 23.4 plus 1.4, Simla 66 51 0 45.0 minus —.8, Srinagar 73 46 0 6.0 minus 2.4, Surat 97 76 0 59.5 plus 19.5.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Regret for time wasted can become a power for good in the time that remains. And the time that remains is time enough, if we will only stop the waste, and the idle useless regretting.

—Arthur Brisbane

The Bombay Chronicle

NATIONAL SHIPPING

At the lunch given by him in honour of Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Commerce Member of the Interim Government, on Saturday Mr. Walchand Hirachand justly pleaded for assurances of adequate State help to Indian shipping. In almost every country shipping has made appreciable progress with State help in a variety of ways, including the reservation by each country of its coastal trade for its own ships. And even now, as Mr. Walchand pointed out, both Britain and the United States have assured their ship-owners that they would do everything in their power to help their respective industries. On the other hand Indian shipping has long been scandalously neglected by the British Government in India. The result is, as Mr. Walchand remarked: "India does not carry even 25 per cent of her coastal trade in cargo. She carries very little of her passenger traffic. Although over two crores of tons of cargo and several thousands of passengers are carried in the overseas trades, national shipping has hardly any place in the carriage of this trade and traffic."

It is clear that the new Government must act quickly to make amends for past neglect. Hard won freedom will not be effectively maintained without the help of strong shipping. And a strong mercantile marine is as essential as a strong Navy. Mr. Bhabha readily conceded that "shipping is one of the pivots of national peace and prosperity", he was confident that "the Interim Govenment would consider the development of national shipping as one of its foremost interests" as that in its turn would lead to the development of both national and international trade. Indeed, shipping is one of the foremost key industries and the real question now is how speedily the first step towards the development of shipping will be taken and whether it will be a sufficiently long step. Mr. Walchand rightly pleaded for prompt action pointing out: "There has been a race for tonnage in the world. All are running. India alone is standing still." Nor was his suggestion at all unreasonable that as the first and immediate step Government should increase to a million tons the existing miserable tonnage of less than a lakh of tons owned and controlled by the people of this land. Mr. Bhabha however only gave a general assurance that Government would "see that any handicaps placed in the way of the development of Indian shipping or ship-building would disappear as soon as possible. He also justified State protection by remarking that if shipping of much more powerful countries than India, like Great Britain and the U. S., etc., with huge financial reserves of their own, requires protection, there was no denying the fact that Indian Shipping required protection. He was, however, unable to make more precise assurances as the whole question had to be considered along with several others for which also high priorities had been demanded. We trust the newly appointed Advisory Planning Board would help in framing definite proposals of protection as early as possible. Indian shipowners and ship-builders will do well to prepare a detailed and speedily practicable plan of protection and submit it to Government at an early date.

The Bombay Assembly

The Bombay Legislative Assembly has just concluded a session after an impressive record of Legislative activity. Although the Congress Ministry has been in office just for six months, it has found it possible to sponsor and carry through legislative measures of great importance in fulfilment of the Congress pledges in the election manifesto. The Bills amending the Khoti and Tenancy Acts are a long step forward in giving the actual tillers of the soil that sense of security and interest in the land which they cultivate for lack of which agriculture was becoming both a soulless and profitless occupation. The Industrial Relations Bill covers new ground in the attempt to curb the exercise of the arbitrary will of the employers and to control repeated and futile strikes. At a time when the country faces serious shortages in food and manufactured commodities of every kind the strike wave that has been very much in evidence in recent days may do harm to the public if the menace is ignored. If we exclude revolution and the elimination of the industrialist as a class and if we assume the existence of the present structure of employers and employees, with mutually conflicting interests, there is no doubt the Bill provides the best means of securing to the workers what is rightfully due to them. The Bill to remove certain social disabilities of the Harijans and the Bill to enforce monogamous marriages among Hindus are, of course, legislative reforms which have been long overdue.

The two police Bills, which took up such a large time of the house and produced such bitter and acrimonious debates, stand, however, in a different category altogether. We have already extended our general support to these bills and make no hesitation in repeating that, considering the abnormal times and the prevalence of acute tension among various sections of the people, many of the provisions of these Bills are necessary to defeat the cult of the knife. At the same time there seems to exist a wide-spread apprehension that Government allowed itself to be stampeded into taking powers perhaps not wholly necessary or justifiable. As Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, admitted on a subsequent occasion, the current disturbances have their political origins and can be cured, partly if not wholly, by political remedies. While, therefore, the necessity for extraordinary powers persists, a Congress Government must necessarily be extremely careful not to go beyond what the situation demands. Government may also consider the suggestion which we have already made that the operation of the Bills or at least some of their provisions should be limited to a particular time after which, they should come before the legislature again if extension is needed.

Frankly Speaking

Gloomy Chinese Prospects

The prospects in China have become more gloomy in recent days. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's move for nation-wide military conscription has been interpreted by an American commentator as a decision to launch an all-out civil war in the confident hope that the United States would back him. On the other hand a Communist spokesman is reported to have declared that the fall of the Communist stronghold of Kalgan would dash the last hope of a negotiated peace for China and signal an all-out resistance. And Kalgan has fallen. If the threatened developments do take place China will be ruined. But there has appeared a ray of hope through the gloom in the form of "third party" intervention. This "third party" is not American but is composed of three Chinese groups led by Sun Yat-Sen's Liberal son, Sun Fo. It is true that these groups are not pro-Kuomintang but they are not pro-Communist either. If they are called Leftists it is more than anything else to distinguish them from the authoritarian Kuomintang Party. And in the interests of China and democracy their efforts deserve sympathetic response by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

A Soul In Torment!

Field Marshal Smuts, the "philosopher-statesman" of South Africa, has opened his philosophical-statesmanlike mouth after a long period of silence. He has been stumping the Low Countries, that is, the Netherlands and Belgium like a soul in torment. One sympathises with him. A curious mixture of a man of vision and also of blind prejudices, Smuts sees the dangers threatening Europe and the world. And he has a remedy for those dangers which is what he is peddling in Western Europe. That remedy is the grouping of Western Europe in the manner of the Slav grouping in Eastern Europe which latter, he urges, is nothing to be afraid of and should, indeed, be welcomed. Regional grouping is certainly nothing undesirable for the promotion of common but unobjectionable interests of the constituents and for their protection against encroachment by others. But is that what the suggestion of General Smuts is intended for? The division of Europe into two camps is notoriously an expression of mutual antagonism and preparation for war for the protection not of just interests but of the "expansionism" and imperialism of the respective groups. General Smuts gives the game away when he pleads that the Western group should accept the leadership of Britain under—Mr Winston Churchill.

A Challenge To U.N.O.

And there is also another and a more serious danger on his brain. Regional groupings would minimise the harmful potentialities of the United Nations Organisation. He is openly alarmed lest the United Nations Organisation take it into its head to feel that it has really been brought into being for the objects attached to its existence, for instance human and racial equality. He has started issuing long distance advance warnings to UNO not to meddle in the "minority" problems of states, in other words in the Indian problem in South Africa. This amounts to an invitation to UNO to liquidate itself. The Indian problem in South Africa is not just an internal minority problem. It arises out of blatant and shameless colour and racial discrimination. In South Africa, non-White men and women are legally debarred from being regarded as ordinary human beings. It is a challenge to the human conscience and to the very foundations of the United Nations Organisation. General Smuts' South Africa is, in fact, a challenge to International principles and to UNO in an even more outrageous sense. It is the one member state where the majority of the people of the country and who are its real inhabitants are legally denied the rights and privileges of citizenship and are forced to serve as slaves and chattels of a comparatively very small immigrant White minority. This is a perversion of humanity and democracy which too should be taken adequate notice of by the United Nations Assembly.

Smuts And "Busy Bodies"

Another point about General Smuts' pronouncement is also worthnoting. Exasperated by the sympatny and sentiments of outsiders who are guilty of the grave crime of applying human and democratic principles to the situation in South Africa, General Smuts poured acid scorn on them and told the Belgian Parliament: "Busy bodies who know nothing of Africa would tell you how to run the Congo. Minorities would urge their grievances and plead their claims whatever difficulties they may thereby raise for the governments and peoples concerned. Ideologists may use the United Nations for their purposes as a platform for publicity and propaganda". The original and far worse sinners as busy bodies are those Europeans, who planted themselves upon Africa and its unfortunate peoples and grabbed both, by methods which any decent human being should detest, as if they were the property of these busy bodies from Europe. And General Smuts should himself be the last man in the world to denounce other busy bodies, whose crime, after all, is no more than a concern for human rights and democracy. This gentlemen has been acting for nearly thirty years as a particularly obnoxious busy body in support of Zionists without the slightest regard for the rights of the inhabitants of Palestine and "knowing nothing"—deliberately—of Palestine and the Middle East. It is nearly impertinence on the part of General Smuts to ridicule "busy bodies".

LEAGUE HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS

SIDELIGHTS ON DELHI NEGOTIATIONS

(From A Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11.

It has been an established tradition in our country that marriages should be arranged through skilful and experienced match-makers. When it comes to political marriages, the role of the match-maker becomes onerous and unenviable. Recent efforts to secure a happy marriage, a partnership which will increase the strength of the Interim Government and secure an understanding between the Congress and the League would have failed but for the imely energetic intervention of a princely match-maker, the Nawabsaheb of Bhopal. Encouraged by the unsolicited assistance offered by Mahatmaji and emboldened in his efforts by the new outlook which Mr. Jinnah is reported to have developed, the Bhopal ruler spared no trouble in bringing the most important individuals in the two groups together. This resulted in clearing up two main items. The fear entertained by many Leaguers that participation in the Interim Government would spell domination in the Executive Council of the Congress mentality was abolished. On the second point also the reasonable spirit in the League Working Committee were satisfied. They were assured that participation did not mean that when the League group in the Interim Government were unitedly opposed to a certain policy, by sheer weight of numbers their opposition would be set at naught.

It was then that the match-maker left for Bhopal—but without settling the dowry. It was presumed that this would be a matter of detail metaphors apart, the Nawabsaheb deserves to be warmly congratulated on his persistent and patient endeavour. News was current in Delhi today that an agreement was in sight. There was a draft ready for being signed. It would be unwise to say that at any stage the negotiations broke down. The truth is that for a few hours responsible people were reconsidering what ought to be jointly achieved.

STAYING PUT

What are the factors which have influenced the League Working Committee in persuading Mr. Jinnah to adopt a new angle in policy? The first is their apprehension of being in a position of "merely staying put" while the Congress leaders in the Interim Government and the Nationalist Muslims who are already in it dig their toes in and make their own position secure. This was a position not to be tolerated if the League was to continue its hold upon those who owe it allegiance. Mr. Jinnah may go on saying: "My dear fellow, if I get in, I get in on my own terms." The practical element in the Working Committee reminded him that it was good tactics to get in when the going was good and the race could be won without much expenditure of the horse's energy. Political realist as he is, Mr. Jinnah is an adept in devising new conditions almost every day when the other party is anxious to secure his co-operation. But when from Aurangzeb Road No. 2 it was clearly intimated that terms were matters of secondary importance and that the Congress would not budge an inch from the 'principle' it had laid down, not less than five members of the League Working Committee pointed out to Mr. Jinnah that procrastination would indicate an unwillingness on the League's part to co-operate merely on the ground of false sense of prestige. The agreement reached now has enabled the Congress-minded to declare that the Sardar has won. It has also enabled the Leaguers to declare that Mr. Jinnah has won. So all should end happily.

PULLING THE STRINGS

Many years ago there was on the London stage a play called "Bunty pulls the strings." It enjoyed a hilarious run for quite a couple of years. Muslim Leaguers in Delhi were annoyed when one asked them whether the Tories, six thousand miles away, pulled the strings of their political policy. They resented the implication that Mr. Jinnah was a tool of Mr. Churchill. As a matter of fact he is not. He is ready to use any political party in Britain which serves his purpose. But the more progressive group in his Working Committee are aware of the political damage done to the League cause when they are taunted with being the door-mats of the Tories. They have won the round by showing to the world that the League is not the intractable, obstreperous body that a section of the British and American Press made it out to be.

HARD TASK

But the achievement has been hard to win. It may be pointed out now that in the League Working Committee the voice of reaction was at first loudly and strongly asserted. Three men maintained that so long as the nationalist Muslims had a place in the Executive Council the League should not touch it even with a pair of lengthy tongs. Great was then chagrin to find that that gen-le-looking but efficient administrator, Sir Shafaat Ahmed, should occupy seat amongst the mighties while they wandered in the wilderness. But their intransigence has been suppressed, the credit for this being due to the persuasive efforts of that adroit political rope-walker, the temporarily Sir Ghulam Hussain from Sind. It may be mentioned at this stage that a suggestion has been thrown out that Sir Mirza Ismail should be called upon to join the Interim Government. But would he care to join the League? It is very likely that he would like to stay in Fyderabad and continue the good work he has just begun.

MRS. PANDIT ON HER TASK AT U.N.O. ASSEMBLY

SAYS INDIAN CASE IN SOUTH AFRICA WILL TEST SINCERITY OF 'FRISCO CHARTER

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (A.P.I.): In a message broadcast on the eve of her departure to the U.N.O. General Assembly, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit said:

"In proceeding to the General Assembly of the United Nations we are very conscious of the heavy responsibility that has been placed upon us.

"Little more than a year ago the Organization of the United Nations came into existence, and the representatives' assembly at San Francisco agreed "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations, large and small, and the world, grown weary with much bloodshed and suffering, turned hopeful eyes towards the new organisation, which promised 'to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war; to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours.'

GRAVE ISSUE

"Today fundamental rights, so recently promised to the peoples of the world, are being denied to Indians living in South Africa, thus raising a question of moral and human issues which contains the gravest implications for the future peace and progress of the world. The Indian delegation's task will be to claim for Indians in South Africa the removal of all restrictions imposed on them on the grounds of race and colour, and ensure to them the fundamental freedoms to which they are entitled.

"In fighting for those who share this denial of human rights and who suffer under foreign control, India stands for equality between peoples and for the independence of all colonial areas. We believe that an enduring peace cannot be achieved so long as there is discrimination against one race by another. This policy continues to sow the seeds of bitterness and strife in many parts of the Globe, and must be ended now and for all time, thus making it possible for the peoples of the world to contribute in building up the future. The Indian case in South Africa becomes, therefore, a test case not only on the question of human rights, but also for the purposes of principles of the Charter itself.

"We go to our task hopefully in the knowledge that we carry with us the support and goodwill of the men and women of India.

"JAI HIND."

The Indian Delegation to the U. N. O. General Assembly left for New York this afternoon.

Among those who bade them farewell at the aerodrome were Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Mridula Sarabhai and Dr. Syed Husain.

The delegation consists of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister U. P. Government; Mr. M. C. Chagla, Judge of the Bombay High Court; Sir Maharaj Singh, leader of the recent Indian Delegation to East Africa; Mr. Frank Anthony, the Anglo-Indian leader, and Nawab Ali Yawar Jung, member of the Nizam's Executive Council (delegates).

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Agent-General to the Government of India in China, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, High Commissioner in South Africa, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, President of the India League and Mr. P. N. Sapru, member of the Council of State, (alternate delegates).

Besides these there are six advisers and two secretaries. The advisers include Mr. R. N. Banerjee and Mr. S. A. Lal, Secretaries of the Commonwealth Relations and Legislative Departments, respectively.

SMUTS CHALLENGED

Mrs. Pandit Exposes His Claim To Lead Europe

KARACHI, Oct. 13, (A. P. I.): General Smuts' reference to the South African Indian issue and his claim of the 'spiritual leadership of Europe' in his speech at Brussels were challenged by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Organisation at a Press Conference here today.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi said: "We do not accept the argument he has put forward in his speech. The Indian issue in South Africa is not a domestic issue. We look upon it as a human issue of vital importance which may well lead to a conflict at a later stage." Mrs. Pandit observed: "We challenge his statement regarding the spiritual leadership of Europe. The emphasis he has given and the fact that he has completely ignored the rest of the world itself shows that no matter how high sounding his phrases may be he is not prepared to build up a new world on foundations of justice which will ensure peace and prosperity of future generations. There are other countries in the world outside Europe whose contributions to the thought, culture and regeneration of the world has been as great if not greater than the contributions ever made by Europe. They cannot be disposed of in this casual fashion. The fate of the world depends upon the recognition of the fact that all nations must co-operate as equals in reshaping the future; if this basic fact is not realised the human race is doomed. We believe that Asia has a great part to play in the shape of things to come. We are confident that our part will be a worthy one."

COLOURED MAN ON THE MARCH.

Clarifying how the South African Indian issue formed a test case, Mrs. Pandit pointed out that the problem of depressed classes in India was not a racial problem whereas the South African Indian issue contained in it the seeds of World War III. It was a question of domination of white over the black. The coloured man was on the march and he would not tolerate the domination by the white because of the colour of the skin.

Transvaal Congress Secretaries Resign

JOHANESBURG, Oct 13 (Reuter): The latest development in the Indian Transvaal elections, which will be held on October 20, is the resignation of the Joint Secretaries of the Congress.

Mr. Z. V. Parekh resigned on November 24. It was stated today and Mr. A. I. Minty conveyed his resignation to Dr. Y. M. Dadoo President of the South African Indian Congress, by letter today.

A requisition was in the hands of the Joint Secretaries, signed by members of the Congress, calling a mass meeting to pass a vote of 'no confidence' in the Secretaries.

No Indian Available For Durban Committee

DURBAN, Oct. 13 (Reuter): The Natal Indian Congress having failed to nominate within a month given it to do so, three of its representatives to serve with the city councillors on an Indian Affairs Advisory Committee, the City Council has taken immediate step to fill the vacancies.

The Durban town clerk has written to the Government asking that the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, or his representative, and also the Chambers of Commerce and Industries nominate representatives from each of these organisations to serve on this body.

The object of this committee is to review the Council's plans as they affect the Indian community and to consider and report upon its future civil development of areas of the city which are destined to be predominantly occupied by Indians.

Govt. Official Trapped And Suspended

Information was received that a Deputy Chief Inspector of the Paper Control Department, was demanding a bribe from the owner of a printing press in the City, for writing off certain discrepancies which he had detected in the paper consumption account of the Press. A trap was laid on September 16, 1946. The suspect accepted Rs. 200 in marked currency notes. As he emerged from the press, he was accosted by an officer of the Anti-Corruption Branch, on the plea that he was to be searched on suspicion of carrying arms without a licence. The suspect immediately emptied his pockets and handed over the newly acquired packet containing the marked currency notes stating that it had been given to him by his uncle on the previous day for safe custody.

The suspect who has been in Government service for the past 10 years, has been suspended pending the disposal of the charge against him.

A constable of the Prohibition Department on duty was trapped on September 27, 1946, after he had accepted a sum of annas ten collectively from 6 bullock cart drivers transporting fodder from a suburb of the City into Bombay. Pending inquiries the constable has been suspended.

Churchill Court Handed Over To Br. Legion

SEVEN OAKS (KENT), Oct. 12, (Reuter): Mr Winston Churchill, speaking here today urged that the Allied victory should not be thrown away, when he handed over to the British Legion a picturesque house and grounds—henceforth to be known as Churchill Court. Churchill Court, a fine specimen of the old English home, was presented to Mr. Churchill and his wife by its owner, Mr. C. A. Hopkins, as a mark of his appreciation to the "Architect of Victory". Mr. Churchill decided to hand it over to the British Legion to be used as a convalescent home for men and women of the war.

AGAINST WISHES OF INTERIM GOVT.

Coimbatore Millowners On Textile Decision

COIMBATORE, Oct. 13. (A.P.I.): A resolution strongly protesting against the policy of the Madras Premier with regard to the textile mill industry, was adopted yesterday by the Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore.

The resolution states: "This Association by unanimous decision most strongly protests against the policy of the Madras Government as recently announced by the Premier with regard to the ban on the construction of new mills and on the expansion of the existing mills in this Presidency. It is the carefully considered opinion of this Association that the policy defined would be highly detrimental to the well-being of the people of the Presidency, particularly in respect of clothing and that it would run contrary to the wishes of the Interim National Government to encourage industry and speed up expansion of the textile industry in India. This Association, therefore, respectfully urges the Madras Government to reconsider and withdraw their decision".

The millowners will be sending a memorandum to the Premier shortly and a copy of the resolution has been communicated to the Member for Industries and Supplies, Government of India.

HYMNS v. WORSHIP

Mahatma Answers Questions In "Harijan"

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13 (API): Under the caption "Question Box", Mahatma Gandhi writes in to-day's "Harijan":—

IS NOT SERVICE WORSHIP?

Question: Would it not be better for a man to give the time he spends on the worship of God to the service of the poor? And should not true service make devotional worship unnecessary for such a man?

Ans: Sense mental laziness as also agnosticism in this question. The biggest of KARMAYOGIS never give up devotional songs or worship. Idealistically, it may be said that true service of others is itself worship and that such devotees do not need to spend any time in songs etc. As a matter of fact, BHAJANS, etc., are a help to true service and keep the remembrance of God fresh in the heart of the devotee

HOW TO REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY?

Question: A Madras Harijan writes while removing the ban on temple entry and on the use of public wells, giving scholarships for education etc., are all good in their own way, the real way to remove all traces of the curse of untouchability is to abolish CHERIS and separate living quarters for Harijans.

Answer: It sounds well to say that untouchability will go by the board if Harijans are allowed to live wherever they chose. So far as I am aware, there is no general law in existence which relegates Harijans to living in special quarters. It is an evil custom that forces them to do so. The custom is breaking down but very very slowly. Meantime it is the duty of everyone to get rid of it. It is a question of moving the hearts of people. Supreme sacrifice can achieve the desired result. Has not Tulsidas said:

"Through sacrifice Brahma created the world,

"Through sacrifice Vishnu protects,

"Through sacrifice the whole of creation is sustained.

"Therefore, Bhavani, go and perform sacrifice".

When one with that supreme gift is forthcoming the taint will disappear and religion will be purified and saved.

IS 'RAMANAMA' ANOTHER NAME FOR CHARMS?

Question: My nephew was ill. His relations did not resort to medicines but to spells and charms for his cure. It cannot be said that these did any good. Your mother too must have indulged in these things. Now, you talk of 'Ramanama'. Is it not the same as spells and charms?

Answer: I have, in one form or another, answerd this question before now. But is as well to do so again. My mother gave me medicines so far as I remember, but she did believe in spells and charms. Learned friends have faith in them. I have not. And because I have no belief in such things, I can say fearlessly that there is no connection between RAMANAMA of my conception and "Jantar Mantar". I have said that to take RAMANAMA from the heart means deriving help from an incomparable power. The power is capable of removing all pain. It must, however, be admitted that it is easy to say that RAMANAMA must come from the heart, but to attain the reality is very difficult.

Nevertheless, it is the biggest thing man can possess. (New Delhi 5-10-46—From the original in Hindustan.).

E.A.M. LOSES APPEAL

ATHENS, Oct. 12. (Reuter): The Appeal Court here tonight rejected an appeal of the E. A. M. (a left-wing group) against the validity of the referendum on Greek Monarchy.

The Central Committee of the E. A. M. decided on September 3 to demand that the Council of State (the Supreme Court for disputes between the citizens and the State) should declare the plebiscite on Monarchy invalid.

The E. A. M. claimed to hold documentary proof that there were falsifications and duress in the referendum.

Responsibility For Assault On Mia

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 12 (Reuter): Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Chairman of the Passive Resistance Council of the Transvaal Indian Congress denied that any members of the Passive Resistance movement were responsible for the assault on Mr Mia. He said acts of violence were in direct conflict with the principle of Passive Resistance.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NUREMBERG Oct. 12.

Rudolf Hess, condemned to life imprisonment by the Nuremberg Tribunal, was found by the prison office today busily engaged in drawing up plans for a Fourth Reich.

He has not yet worked out all the details but he told the prison psychologist, Dr. Gosave Hilbert, that Germany would be a big power again in 20 years.

—Reuter

* * *

In a message to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Viet Nam Republic promises to tell his people how India is working not only for her own freedom and independence but also for the freedom and independence of all countries of Asia.

At the next sessions of the United Nations Assembly and the Security Council, France should solemnly charge India with interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and endangering peace in Asia.

* * *

The London "Daily Herald" considers it a great pity that some conservative leaders should have chosen this "critical stage in the struggle to avoid both famine and civil disorder" to re-iterate their imperialistic attitude to India.

But when if not at such a "critical stage" should they rise to the occasion and vindicate themselves?

* * *

Field Marshall Smuts has been using Dutch and Belgian Parliamentary forums to warn the United Nations Organisation against intervening in the internal minority problems of member states.

We get his idea. It would be most uncommon-sable for General Smuts to have UNO interest itself in the Indian minority in South Africa.

What is worse, in fact, potentially most horribly catastrophic is that once allowed inside South Africa so to speak, some of the UNO members may then want to interfere in the majority problem of the "natives" of South Africa.

* * *

By the way, it is reported that half a dozen South African natives recently took part in the Indian Satyagraha.

They too, of course must be warned—in a practical manner too. They have no business to intervene in an issue between the two minorities in South Africa the Indians and the Whites.

* * *

TRAGEDY OF INDIAN SHIPPING INDUSTRY

—Headline

Is it at all possible? There ain't no shipping industry.

* * *

According to unconfirmed Lisbon reports, the Portuguese army has presented an ultimatum to Dr Salazar. The main question is: Has it after all?

* * *

The Conservative London weekly, the "Spectator," foresees, according to an American agency report, the death of Premier Stalin probably within the next 10 years and possibly within five.

And if the ten year probability or five year possibility doesn't suffice, the Tories should effectively be consoled with the assurance of the inevitability of Stalin's death some day sometime.

DE GAULLE HAS NO ELECTOR'S CARD

Light Polling On French Referendum

PARIS, Oct. 13. (A.P.A.): Paris polling centres today reported extremely light voting in the referendum on the proposed new constitution, despite perfect weather.

Some centres said that up to noon, only half as many people had balloted as had cast their votes in the same hours during last May's referendum.

In far-off Indo-China, in the province of Laos, copies of the proposed new basic law for the Fourth Republic were dropped by parachute to outlying districts because of transport difficulties.

As far as could be learned Gen. Charles de Gaulle did not vote because he has no elector's card.

League Executive On Frontier Bombing

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (A.P.I.):—The Muslim League Working Committee at its meeting today passed the following resolution:

"The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League strongly condemns the recent bombing on the Muslims of Waziristan and expresses its sincere sympathies with the poor sufferers. It calls upon the Government to stop, once and for all, the bombing, as it is against all cannons of civilisation and humanity.

"This Committee is of opinion that justice and fairness demand that the freedom and liberty of the tribal areas should be fully respected and maintained, and no attempt of any kind should be made to interfere with their independent status. This Committee assures their Muslim brethren of the tribal areas, that the Muslims of India would do all that lay in their power to safeguard their freedom and to advance their cultural, economic and other interests.

"This Committee is glad to learn that the Muslims of tribal areas are in full support of the Pakistan demand of Muslim India, and thanks them for their offer of help and readiness to make every sacrifice for the achievement of our cherished goal of Pakistan".

"Let Us Not Mix Up Election With Religion"

Acharya Kripalani Replies To Misrepresentation Of His Writings

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (API): Acharya J. B. Kripalani has issued the following statement to the Press:—

In connection with the ensuing presidential election a Muslim friend has sent to Gandhiji some passages from my writings that appear to him (the friend) to be anti-Islamic and anti-Muslim. Gandhiji has handed over these cuttings to me and asked me to answer the charge publicly. These cuttings are from my two books, 'The Gandhian Way' and 'The Latest Fad'. In both these books I have discussed Gandhiji's philosophy of life—individual and social. My argument was: "Gandhiji has elaborated no philosophical system—yet all his socio-political plans and activities are organically correlated and integrated. They are based upon certain fundamental principles and unity runs through them all. They can neither be cut off from these basic principles nor from each other".

BASIC PRINCIPLES

The basic principles of Gandhiji's philosophy were stated by me thus: "For Gandhiji the individual has a divine origin. He has also a divine destiny. His aim, therefore, must be spiritual and not material.

"The individual must work out his perfection in a spiritual society. Such a society must be based on principles that would lead the individual on to his divine destiny. Briefly stated these principles are those of love, non-violence, truth and justice. A social order based upon these excludes all exploitation, economic, social and political.

"What Gandhiji contemplates is a casteless and classless society.....

"If the nation is, therefore, to be saved, it cannot be done merely by the transference of political power, however important that may be, but by some revolution of life's values. Such a transformation would be spiritual and idealistic. Such was the French Revolution and is the present Bolshevik Revolution in contrast to the successful movements of liberation from foreign yoke in any modern countries. In the case of the former, not only politics but the entire life of the group is affected, transformed and a new epoch begins".

IN PIRPUR REPORT

These ideas of mine about Gandhiji's principles and philosophy were criticised in 1939-40 in the Pirpur Report and the League Press. The Pirpur Report said: "Acharya Kripalani in effect says that Mr. Gandhi is trying not so much for a political revolution the country as for a spiritual revolution that he seeks to change the values of life and usher in a new epoch in history. The object seems to be the conversion of all people to such ideas. Even the Muslims must accept his doctrine of Ahimsa which is against the accepted principles of Islam which permits violence and retaliation under certain circumstances".

The comment in those days of the 'Star of India' upon what was written in the Pirpur Report was:—"For a Muslim to accept or in order that the Muslims may accept this doctrine of loin-cloth or his other ideas, he must change his religion".

HIS REPLY

These criticisms of my ideas about Gandhiji's philosophy given in the Pirpur Report and the 'Star of India' and several other Urdu League papers were answered by me in an article which had wide publicity in the Indian Press, written in January, 1940. I cannot do better than reproduce what I wrote then.

I said: "Evidently my critics have confused the word "spiritual" with 'religion' They think that spiritual values are the values of a particular religion; they have failed to see that the French Revolution, which was in the interest of the Goodness of reason and free thought and the Bolshevik Revolution whose ideology is frankly materialistic have been classed by me among spiritual revolutions. and ideologies which are not material things but belong to the realm of the mind and the spirit. I have contrasted such revolution with the purely political movements of liberation interested only in the change of the form of the Government.

GANDHIJI'S PRINCIPLE

"After all the change of values that Gandhiji proposes, if his principles are accepted, is such as no religion has ever rejected. Gandhiji's cardinal principles are truth, justice, universal love and brotherhood. I refuse to believe that Islam like any other religion, does not stand for non-violence. There are enough of the martyrs of the faith who suffered and died, blessing their enemies. To suppose that such martyrs of Islam did not understand and appreciate Islamic values, is to utter a blasphemy against those who proved their faith with their life's blood. Even if the orthodox interpretation of Islam be accepted, the use of violence is only a painful necessity".

I do not think that Gandhiji, by trying to change old ways and values, is the enemy of any particular religion. In fact, he holds these values to be universal in as much as they are at the root of all great religions of the world. Thus there is nothing anti-Islamic in what I have written in my two books, and if there is. I share it with Gandhiji unless he repudiates my interpretation. Both the books were read by him and for each he wrote a brief foreword. I am content to allow the controversy to rest there. Let us not mix up the election issue with religion".

U. S. URANIUM TO RUSSIA

Hearst Paper Reveals Sale By 'New Deal'

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, (Reuter): The Hearst newspaper "New York Journal American" said today: "500 pounds of black uranium oxide—the product used to make the Atomic Bomb and the most closely guarded and precious metal in the world—was sold by the New Deal to Soviet Russia in 1943 in a secret transaction, it was learned yesterday".

The United States War and State Departments in Washington had no immediate comment.

The newspaper said that the sale was made with the approval of Government over the protests of men involved in the production of the Atomic Bomb at a time when less than 100 persons knew of "the Manhattan Project" which had the charge of Atomic Bomb production in the United States.

"The sale was made to Stalin's Government through the Russian Purchasing Commission here which had requested the refined product to use in Soviet medical and non-military scientific "research", the paper added.

Wallace To Edit "New Republic"

DES MOINES, IOWA, Oct. 13, (APA): Mr. Henry Wallace, dismissed from the cabinet for his views on foreign policy, has accepted the editorship of the weekly magazine, The "New Republic," in which he can express his views as he pleases.

Mr. Wallace said in a statement last night, "I shall have an opportunity of saying exactly what I think at a time when a bi-partisan bloc mouthing the phrase 'One World' is really driving the world into two armed camps.

"As editor of the "New Republic," I shall do everything I can to arouse the American people, the British people, the French people and in fact liberally-minded people in the whole world to the need of stopping this dangerous armament race."

Sind Ban Re-Imposed

KARACHI, Oct. 13 (API): It is understood that the Sind Government has banned Chapter XIV of the "Satyarth Prakash" under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The original ban lapsed with the Defence of India Rules on September 30.

PORTUGAL CALM

LISBON, Oct. 13, (Reuter): Responsible official spokesmen last night emphatically denied the truth of reports that the recent military rising which "involved only a few irresponsible individuals" had any national significance.

The situation in Lisbon and throughout the country is completely calm.

A senior Portuguese army officer has been appointed to direct an enquiry and to prepare charges against the officers implicated in last week's revolt in the Sixth Cavalry Regiment at Oporto directed against the Salazar Government, it was disclosed today.

Condemned Nazis Take News Stoically

NUREMBERG, Oct. 13, (A. P. A.): The 18 Nazis convicted by the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal, including the 11 condemned to death, were told officially today that their apepals have been rejected by the Allied Control Council in Berlin. Security officers said they advised each man in turn, and completed the grim task shortly after noon.

All took the news stoically, Colonel Richard McConnell, Public Relations Officer, said. This probably was because most of them had heard of their fate from their wives, during their last visits in the past few days.

Frank, sentenced to death, Hess, sentenced to life imprisonment, and Doenitz, who will go to jail for 10 years, commented that they had made no request for clemency, and that apparently their lawyers did so without their consent.

Indian Workers Fenced In By Barbed Wire

COLOMBO, Oct. 13, (API): Line-rooms in the Knavesmire Estate, occupied by Indian labourers who refused to quit the estate to make way for the Singhalese settlers are now surrounded by high barbed wire fences and Government have imposed restriction on the movement of the occupants, according to a statement issued by Mr. G. R. Motha, Secretary, the Ceylon Indian Congress who describes conditions in the estate as that of an "internment camp. The labourers are penned up inside, pending results of appeal they have launched against convictions for criminal trespass and their movements are restricted to two hours at a time."

SEVIKAS' FAREWELL SALUTE TO SAFIA KHAN

Shri. Deviben Dalal writes:

As Mrs. Safia Khan is leaving Bombay for Peshawar today, Monday at 6 p. m. by Frontier Mail from the Bombay Central Station, farewell salute will be accorded to her by all the Sevikas and Kumarikas in uniform at the station at 5 p. m.

Sevikas may come to the Congress House at 4-15 p.m. from where they would be taken to the station by bus.

India Free From Locusts

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13, (API): India continued to be free from locust swarms and hoppers and the population of individual locusts was not high, according to the locust situation report for the fortnight ended September 30, says a Press Note. The locust swarms were active in the Middle East countries and eggs and hoppers were seen at several places.

YUGOSLAVS MARCH THROUGH TRIESTE

TRIESTE, Oct. 13, (Reuter): About 5,000 Yugoslav sympathisers marched through Trieste today in a procession escorting the bodies of Partisans killed in fighting the Germans—which had been exhumed and were being taken to be reburied. There was no disturbance but it was thought that the allied Military Government might take action against the organisers of the procession as permission was given for it to be held on condition that only the families of the dead men took part.

(Continued from col. 7)

have the widest possible discretion in all matters.

TRANSITION PERIOD

Because one set of circumstances had created certain difficulties, there was no warrant for the issue of directives of general application. Besides, this was a transition period, during which power was being transferred from foreign hands into Indian hands. They must all show a certain amount of discretion and patience. They had to create confidence and put up, if necessary, with a little amount of distrust and suspicion. Perhaps, things had happened in certain places, which should not have happened. They did not want to magnify these things. It was not proper to take precipitate action like retaliation or suppression.

NEED FOR PATIENCE

Today, the opposition came from our own people and what was required was a joint effort to change the face of the country. Therefore, even with people who had lost their temper to their trust they had to have a lot of patience, so as to make it possible to create the proper conditions gradually. They had to make an effort to understand their brothers. Therefore, they must have some patience, and try to evolve the best method to deal with the situation. The attempt must be directed to make those who created difficulties understand that they were wrong and thus bring them round.

WILL DO HIS BEST

There were many other things which they had raised during the course of the debate. The Secretary had promised to send him a summary of the points raised and he would do his best to help the Press.

BHOPAL BACK HOME

BHOPAL, Oct. 13 (API): His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, returned this afternoon after a fortnight's stay in New Delhi in connection with an effort to bring about a Congress-League settlement.

Remove Fetters On Indian Press

(Continued from page 1)

The press resisted, I suppose as well as it could, these inroads into its rights.

But, all that is now history. Today, the situation has radically changed. Foreign rule is about to end. There is now at the centre a Government which is the forerunner of the fully independent State which we shall soon fashion. You will, therefore, naturally find yourselves in tune with the new set up and I know you will extend to the Government your unstinted co-operation and support in carrying out the task of achieving complete independence without delay.

RIGHTS & OBLIGATIONS OF PRESS

The Press must have unfettered freedom in the presentation of news and expression of views, but it also has the obligation to preserve the integrity of the State and support the legitimate activities of a popular Government. It must, when occasion demands, help the Government in defeating the forces of disruption. Negatively as well as positively, the Press should discourage unruly elements.

ABOUT RIOT NEWS

When feelings run high and tempers are frayed, it is the duty of every responsible person to desist from saying or doing things which are likely to inflame passions. Incitements to violence will, of course, not be tolerated. But there are other forms of writing, containing veiled incitement, which do great harm. I do hope and trust you will avoid both.

I understand that recently the Central Press Advisory Committee formulated certain suggestion for the guidance of the Press in respect of news and comments on communal disturbances. They are:—

1. During riots reports should not contain anything to indicate the community of either victims or assailants.

2. While every endeavour should be made to ensure that reports factually correct and are received from sources known to be reliable, such reports as give details of defiance of the law or are calculated to inflame public feelings or to create communal hatred should be treated with the greatest circumspection.

3. Reports of speeches, statements or news directly inciting people to violence should be avoided.

4. Care should be taken in editorials to avoid expressions calculated to encourage or condone violence or to arouse communal bitterness.

I am not sure that these suggestions fully meet the requirements of the situation, but they are I think, a step in the right direction, constituting as they do, a healthy guide to the Press.

FOR REVISION OF PRESS LAWS

I notice that you have as an item on your agenda the suggestion that Government should set up a machinery for revision of the Press laws in the country with a view to bringing them in line with the Press laws of other free countries. I do not propose to anticipate your discussion. This much I may say on behalf of Government, that they will have no objection to setting up a Committee of officials and non-officials, including representatives of the Press with a view to examining the repeal or modification of the laws now in force.

As I said, in my opening remarks, I am happy to meet you. You have I expect, a heavy agenda to go through. Any resolutions you put forward will receive our careful and active consideration. The administration of the Press laws is, as you know, a provincial subject; but there is unlimited scope for co-operation between the Interim Government and the Press in helping to build a new India. I have every hope that the Government and the Press will work hand in hand in that Nation-building task.

REMOVE FETTERS ON PRESS

A.I.N.E.C. Chief's Assurance To Interim Govt.

Welcoming Sardar Patel, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, President of the A.I.N.E.C. said:

"We are on the threshold of a great transition — from suppression to liberty, from frustration to fulfilment. It is not my purpose here to recount the history of the growth of the Indian press — a great history of untold sufferings, and unparalleled sacrifices. But I think it appropriate to point out, that in the march to Indian independence, now so near achievement, the Indian Press has not failed to do its duty.

Speaking of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, this body has been in close contact and occasional conflict, with the bureaucratic Government, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, during the last critical years of international uncertainties and internal insecurity. While happily the world is now emerging from a great travail to a new order, conditions in many parts of India are still tragically unsettled, the Press of the country bearing its share of sufferings with the people affected in the areas.

REPEAL OBNOXIOUS LAWS

"May I take this opportunity of placing before the Minister for information a demand repeatedly made by the Press in general, and by the members of the Editors' Conference in particular, namely the repeal of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, and the Princes Protection Act. These measures were placed on the Statute book by a regime, which was apprehensive about popular agitation and not fitting in well in a democratic set-up. I need not dwell at length on the undesirability of the continuance of these measures on the Statute book. Nationalist opinion has urged that these measures should be repealed and I express the hope on behalf of the Conference that the Interim Government will take early steps in this direction.

NEW ERA IN SIGHT

"I, on behalf of the A.I.N.E.C., assure you, popular members of the Interim Government, our full support in discharge of your difficult duties. As I have stated before, we look forward to a new era in which the Government and the Press will proceed in a spirit of genuine co-operation and harmony."

BENGAL PROBLEM

The President suggested that members might ask questions or offer suggestions for the consideration of the Hon'ble Member.

Mr. S Sureschandra Masumdar said that they had all listened to Sardar Patel's speech with the attention it deserved and they felt encouraged by his assurances. His particular desire was to draw their attention to the state of things prevailing in Bengal. They all knew that communal disturbances of an unparalleled nature and magnitude had taken place at Calcutta and certain other places in Bengal. Mr. Mazumdar narrated the circumstances which led to the closing down temporarily of important newspapers in Calcutta and their reappearances.

He requested the Standing Committee to come to the help of the Editors in Bengal. He also enquired whether, after the lapse of the Defence of India Rules, an order issued under them by the Government of Bengal would stand.

The President said that after the Bengal papers had decided to resume publication, after the temporary suspension, they had set up an 'ad hoc' Committee under the auspices of the B.P.A.C. for the preparation and circulation of a common report. The system had been working very successfully.

Mr. Sureshchandra Masumdar, continuing said that if the Press Convention in the matter of publication of reports about communal riots were applied to Bengal, the papers would be very hard hit. His own feeling was that Bengal papers should have full freedom to publish details about incidents such as the community of assailant and victim. It was not merely a matter of one community being against another, as far as Bengal was concerned.

CONVENTION EXPLAINED

Mr. Sahni associated himself with the welcome extended to Sardar Patel by the President. In Sardar Patel they had a man to whom they could speak with confidence and frankness. The point about the Convention regarding publication of reports of riot news was that the publication of full details directly led to communal rivalry. Each community seeking to ensure that there were as many casualties in the opposite camp as in their own.

Mr. Sahni said that it was fortunate that Sardar Patel had charge of both Home and Information Departments as that would ensure co-ordination of Government response to their requests and suggestions. In Delhi the position was that in tackling the press about communal disturbances there was a lot of discrimination practised by Government. Some newspapers were openly advocating violence, and no action was ever taken against them.

PLEA FOR RECOGNITION

Sir Francis Low associated himself with the welcome extended to the Home Member. He stressed the necessity for uniformity in respect of Government policy to the A.I.N.E.C. in all the provinces. The Conference had come into being at a time of peculiar difficulty. And it had built up an efficient provincial organisation, whose advantage to both sides had been proved. The announcement about the formation of Press Consultative Committees in some provinces indicate that, at least some of the Provincial Governments wanted to set up rival institutions to those organised under the auspices of the A.I.N.E.C. He requested the Home Member to see that the Conference and its organisations were recognised and Government help extended for their continuation.

SOME SUGGESTION

Mr. K. Srinivasan (Bombay) drew attention to a few points. In regard to the communal riots and reports about them, Bombay had taken the lead and framed a Convention which had been worked successfully. He was glad to report to members that the whole press of Bombay had co-operated in this matter. His one suggestion was that, now that a menace to internal peace had developed, a joint convention should be framed for application in all provinces.

Another point he would suggest to Sardar Patel for the one mentioned by Sir Francis Low—namely, about the uniformity of policy to be pursued by all Provincial Governments. In the past, they had had difficulties about implementing the policies framed by the Centre at the provincial end, and also the holding of the Information and Home portfolios by two individuals. He was glad that there should be now an end to all that. He would suggest that the press should be looked after by one Department only. He also thanked Sardar Patel for his promises about the Committee to look into the revision of Press Laws. There was one further point about the arrangement for representation of the Indian press at international gatherings. Government raised all sorts of difficulties about transport, dollar exchange, etc. at the last moment. He requested a more sensible handling of the question. Finally, they had decided to hold an All-Asian Press Conference, and he would request the Home Member the full co-operation of the Government for the Conference.

STRANGE PATNA INCIDENT

Mr. Joachim Alva extended his welcome to the Home Member. In the administration of Law and Order, many things had been done in this country, which were totally unjustifiable. For instance, the voluntary suspension of newspapers had been necessitated in Bengal recently. It was tantamount to suicide, and the circumstances that necessitated it should never arise in any civilised country. The Press of Bengal deserved all the help and support editors from other parts of the country could give them.

He only wished to call the Home member's attention to a peculiar thing that happened in Patna. Certain parts of the proceedings of the Legislature in that province had been officially expunged, and action taken against papers which had already carried reports of the portions which were subsequently expunged. This was indeed very strange and created a practical difficulty for the press.

He would also like to mention the matter of delegations of Indian newspapermen to foreign countries. He solicited help from the Government in this matter, so that as many of their colleagues as could manage it were enabled to visit their neighbours in Asia and the countries of Europe, America and elsewhere.

CAPITALIST INVASION

Mr. A. D. Mani also stressed the point about uniformity of policy, mentioned by Sir Francis Low. Recently in C. P. there had been proposals for the setting up of a Press Consultative Committee, in which the A. I. N. E. C. would be allotted three seats, the local correspondents three seats and the mofussil press three seats. He had rejected the suggestion out of hand, and also told the Secretary that the Standing Committee would do the same. This incident made it all the more urgent that uniformity of policy and procedure should be enforced in the provinces.

Another point he desired to raise was about the provision of facilities for Indian newspapermen to go abroad to attend functions like the U. N. O. if which the A. I. N. E. C. was accorded some seats and some others to non-conference papers. This practice of making distinctions between Conference and non-Conference papers was definitely an unsound one, when the Conference itself represented a majority of the papers in the country. The whole of such representation should logically be left to the Conference.

The third point he desired to mention was about the invasion of big capitalists into the field of newspapers. This was a most undesirable phenomenon and he would expect Government to do what they could to prevent it gathering larger volume.

SARDAR'S REPLY

Replying Sardar Patel said that it was difficult for him to answer off hand the various points raised during the session.

Several of the points raised required enquiries to be made from the Governments or other parties concerned. There had been a lot of warmth introduced in the debate about the situation in Bengal. Everyone sympathised with Bengal and the situation there called for the best efforts of everyone concerned. Newspapers, however, had a responsibility in the matter and also they had to understand the position as far as the powers of the Central Government were concerned. Provinces today were not functioning under Section 93 and the Central Government did not have the power over Provinces which it had during the period of emergency. They were functioning today in normal times and in normal times, provinces enjoyed wider discretion than previously. The Centre had no desire to interfere with the provinces and they all wanted the provinces to

(Continued in col. 4)

Compulsory Military Training For Indian Youths

Sarat Bose Says Discipline Alone Will Keep Motherland Free

AMRAOTI, Oct. 13. (A.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Works, Power and Mines, Member of the Interim Government, addressing the first All-India Physical Education Conference here, urged the need for the creation of physical culture consciousness among Indian youth, an intense desire to live healthily, to be able to act vigorously and to be able to sustain a considerable amount of physical strain. "For this purpose," he said, "our whole propaganda machinery, both official and non-official should act conjointly. In this respect newspaper can render substantial help. The radio, the cinema and theatrical performances featuring the activities of our national heroes can be of immense value. Of these, the cinema is the most important. I would request the producers of films in India to prepare reels on athletic competitions in India and elsewhere so that the public may get the necessary fillip for physical development."

Emphasising the necessity of compulsory military training for our boys and girls, Mr. Bose observed: "It is unfortunate that in the context of world history, military training should at once indicate national aggressiveness. India as a nation has not been in the past, and will not be in the future an aggressive nation. If I have advocated compulsory military training for our boys and girls, it is because I feel that it is necessary for winning our freedom, and also for maintaining our freedom when won. Military training will form our character, inculcate in us a spirit of discipline, and give us the initiative and the leadership we need.

"To develop young men and women in thousands and tens of thousands should be the aim of every physical culture institution. I fully realise the magnitude of this task. To perform this task scores of instructors, who could be depended upon to practise what they preach should be trained and later on sent to those parts of the country where they are most needed and where they can be most useful. In these days, there is unfortunately a tendency for institutions to cluster around the same area. Our physical culture instructors and workers must realise that it is only by spreading themselves to new fields of work that they can propagate the cause we all have at heart. It can naturally be assumed that they will meet with various difficulties in such new fields of work. Those difficulties will have to be surmounted and I have every hope that they will be able to do so.

"It is upto you, the youth of the country, to demonstrate the bloom of health and the joy of life and to sing to your countrymen a song of gladness and hope.

ANOTHER TEMPLE TO BE OPEN FOR HARIJANS

MADRAS, Oct. 13 (A.P.I.): The temple of Sri Subramanyaswami at Tiruchendur, one of the important shrines in South India, will be thrown open to Harijans shortly, it is learnt here. A decision to this effect was taken by the Panchayat Board at its meeting on Friday last.

Labour Bureau For Govt. Of India

NEW DELHI, Oct 12 (A.P.I.): The Labour Department of the Government of India have opened a new office called the Labour Bureau since October 1, 1946.

It is in Simla and its present director is R. S. R. Deshpande, formerly Member of the Labour Investigation Committee of the Government of India.

R

RENEWAL OF RATION CARDS

(Week October 13 to October 19)

The work of renewing the current foodgrains, sugar and supplementary ration cards for heavy manual labour in Bombay City for the year 1947 by pasting slips over them, will be done during this week at the shops mentioned below.

Those whose basic foodgrains, heavy manual ration cards and sugar cards are registered at any of those shops should send all the cards of the household on the usual day during the week when they normally draw their rations and get them renewed. Cards should be got renewed even if no rations are to be drawn during the week.

RATIONS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE DRAWN ON UNRENEWED CARDS DURING SUBSEQUENT WEEKS.

The hours of renewal and also for the issue of rations at the ration shops concerned, during the week will be 8-30 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. and 2 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. and at the Government Grain Shops from 8 A.M. to 12 noon and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

N.B.—All the Ration Shops and Government Grain Shops below will remain closed on Friday and open on Sunday during this and the next week.

A WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 14, 16, 20, 467, 493 and 509.

B WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34 35, 45, 217, 377, 422, 445, 453, 516, 537, 559 and 562. COM. STORES—Nos. 2 and 40. GOVT. GRAIN SHOP —No. 9.

C WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 66, 75, 76, 77, 82, 99, 100 145, 356, 357, 358, 388, 436, 491, 498, 523, and 530. COM. STORES —Nos. 55 and 69. CO. OP. STORE—No. 36. GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 20, 52, 57, 75, 113, 163, 169 and 193.

E(EAST) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 72, 166, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 213, 215, 216 218, 219, 230, 235, 239, 399, 400, 401, 412, 455, 483, 535, 539 and 550. COM. STORE—No. 9. CO. OP. STORE—No. 1 GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 23, 33, 39, 43, 67, 63, 85, 110, 132, 145, 148 and 170.

F(SOUTH) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 185, 186, 187, 203, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 261, 262, 265, 269 278, 279, 367, 409, 417, 441, 458 and 545 COM. STORE—No. 32 GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 10, 13, 21, 89. 90, 91. 121, 180, 183 and 196.

G(SOUTH) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 171, 172, 173, 341, 526, 534, and 561. COM. STORE—No. 20.

FOR SALE

ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER PLANT

comprising:—

Two (2) x 750 K.W. British-Thomson Houston Turbo-Alternators, Back pressure type.

Three (3) x 750 K.W. British-Thomson Houston Turbo-Alternators, Extraction type.

all generating at 440 Volts 3-phase 50 cycles.

Ten (10) Babcock & Wilcox Boilers, each boiler:—

1,645 sq. ft. Heating Surface
1,200 sq. ft. Superheater Surface and Integral with boiler
120 sq. ft. Grate Area
20,000 lbs. per hour evaporation
250 lb. per sq. inch Working Pressure

fitted with Chain Grate Stokers, Economisers and Superheaters.

One (1) "Mirrlees" De-aerator of 160,000 lbs. per hour capacity, and capable of heating feed water to 200°F delivering to Feed Pumps.

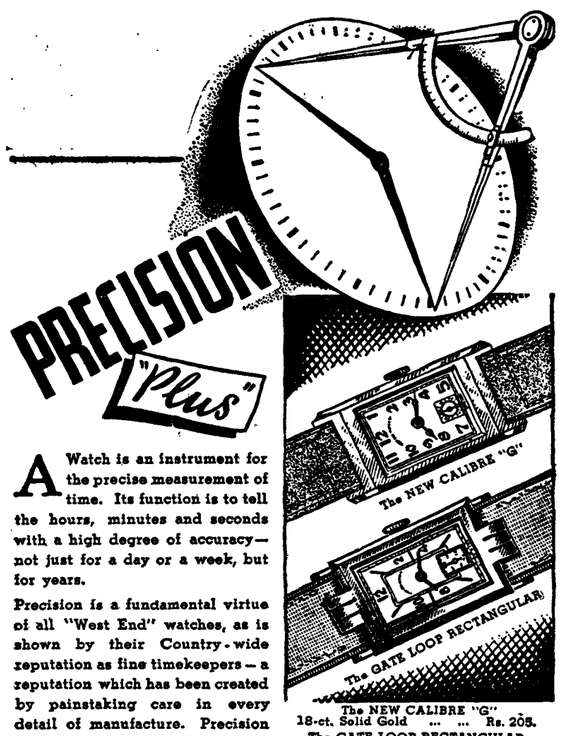
Switchboards, Transformers, Boiler Feed Pumps, etc.
For sale as they lie on site at Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong.

Tenders for purchase will close on 30th November, 1946.

Full Details and Specifications are available on application to:—

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

3, WITTET ROAD, BOMBAY.



A Watch is an instrument for the precise measurement of time. Its function is to tell the hours, minutes and seconds with a high degree of accuracy—not just for a day or a week, but for years.

Precision is a fundamental virtue of all "West End" watches, as is shown by their Country-wide reputation as fine timekeepers—a reputation which has been created by painstaking care in every detail of manufacture. Precision plus strength, plus character in design, make "West End" watches the best that money can buy.

It may not always be possible to supply patterns advertised due to inadequate arrivals, but orders will be executed from stocks as far as possible.

The NEW CALIBRE "G"
18-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 205.
The GATE LOOP RECTANGULAR
18-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 270.

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

BOMBAY'S FLYING PREMIER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's flying Premier Mr. B. G. Kher, like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru believes in saving precious time lost in tardy modes of travel by flying to destinations which are linked by aerodromes. Yesterday, he went through a crowded programme when he arrived from Nadiad by the Gujarat Mail, got down at Borivli and motored to the Juhu Airport where he had a quick wash and brush-up and after light breakfast rushed to Poona by plane.

The plane which took the Premier on his lightening tour is a 5-seater Norseman belonging to MISTRI AIRWAYS LIMITED. It was specially chartered to carry the Premier on his packed itinerary. MISTRI AIRWAYS placed a special personnel consisting of their ace Pilot, Capt. Namjoshi and an experienced flight engineer at the disposal of the distinguished passenger.

After a busy day at Nadiad on Thursday, the Premier who had important work at Poona on Friday was not only in time to attend the Assembly Session but had even time enough to confer with his colleagues of the Cabinet before he rushed back to Bombay to catch the Nagpur Mail to go to Amraoti.

He arrived at Juhu Airport at 15-35 hours exactly forty minutes before the scheduled departure of the train.

Alighting at Juhu airport the Premier who stepped out of the aircraft with a beaming smile warmly congratulated the crew for the punctuality and pleasantness with which they had conducted his two flights of the day.

The Premier then left the aerodrome in an automobile for Victoria Terminus where he was seen off by members of the B.P.C.C.

Will his FIRST kiss be your LAST?

YES, that first kiss must be sweet as love itself . . . unspoiled by BAD BREATH. Don't take a chance on your breath not being sweet and fresh. Because 7 out of 10 persons have bad breath and don't know it.

So be careful. Use Colgate Dental Cream. Its penetrating foam gets into crevices between your teeth and washes away germs and decaying food particles which cause most bad breath, dingy teeth, soft gums and tooth decay. Colgate's leaves the teeth thoroughly and beautifully clean—the gums healthy and the breath sweet.

Dentists recommend Colgate because it cleans teeth—stops bad breath.

After each meal Before going to bed Before each date Use Colgate.

COLGATE RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

COLGATE CLEANS AND BEAUTIFIES TEETH . . . SWEETENS BREATH

2209-BB

SOLID REASONS

WHY YOU SHOULD BANK WITH THE BANK OF JAIPUR

1. Perfect liquidity of position.
2. Patronized by the State that has already taken great strides in Industrial Expansion.
3. Influential Board of Directors.
4. Prompt and courteous service.
5. Branches all over India.
6. Cautious expansion. No headlong hurrying.
7. Ample provision made to survive post-war depression successfully.

All kinds of banking business transacted—financing of imports and exports, short term and fixed deposits.

Chairman: Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt., M.L.A.

The Bank of Jaipur Ltd.

Vice-Chairman: Ramnath A. Poddar, Esqr., J.P.

HEAD OFFICE: JAIPUR. Bombay Office:- COOK'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

N.A.S. 119/6

Recuperating? If so...

'mix a Milo'

For invalids and convalescents and for all those in need of a 'building-up' Tonic Food, there is nothing better than

MILO

FORTIFIED TONIC FOOD

A NESTLÉ PRODUCT

AMRUTANJAN

THE ATOM BOMB Pain Balm

Egyptian Issue For U. N. O.?

If Sidky Pasha Fails In Talks With Bevin

CAIRO, October 13. (Reuter): Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, is leaving for London on Wednesday for talks with Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, on revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936, it was learned here last night.

He will be accompanied by Hussein Heykal Pasha, the Liberal leader and President of the Egyptian Senate, Fahmy Mokrashy Pasha, the Saadist leader and Abdel Hady Pasha, the Foreign Minister.

The party is expected to arrive in London on Thursday.

The Egyptian newspaper "Akhbar Alyom" said today that Sidky Pasha would "immediately go to the United States to place Egypt's case before the United Nations", if he failed to reach agreement in London.

"ACQUITANIA" TO RESCUE

To Carry Big Four Delegations To New York

LONDON, October 13. (Reuter): It was announced tonight that the famous British liner Acquitania is to make a special sailing to New York towards the end of October carrying the British Delegation to the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers headed by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

A call will be made at a French port to embark members of the French, Soviet and United States delegations.

The official announcement explains that this arrangement was made by the British Transport Minister of the Foreign Secretary and with the co-operation of the Cunard White Star Line, who own the liner.

The "Acquitania" is scheduled to arrive at Southampton from Halifax on October 21 and was then to have been withdrawn from survey but will instead sail from Southampton for New York towards the end of the month.

U. S. REACTION ON HOME FRONT

"Izvestia" Pricks Bubble Of Colour Bar In America And Br. Empire

MOSCOW, October 12. (Reuter): The "Izvestia" today published an article entitled "Racial Discrimination in the United States" by the Soviet writer Vronsky.

"There are many publicists and political leaders in the British Empire and in the United States who talk about principles of the Atlantic Charter, especially when it concerns other countries", Vronsky states. "Thus the Australian delegate to the Peace Conference proposed the creation of a European International Court of Rights of man. These clients of the Anglo-Saxon powers keep quiet about the fate of the Indian minority in the British Dominion of South Africa or in the British colony of Kenya and about the situation of Negroes in the United States, when they show the interest in European countries, which in reality amounts to interference in the affairs of sovereign nations".

The writer adds "Despite all protests of progressive circles of the United States, the situation of Negroes especially in the southern States is very bad."

The writer concluded: "They are constantly reminded of the colour of their skin and are, in fact, isolated from the white population by a wall of racial discrimination.

The latest intensification of discrimination against Negroes in the United States is one more example of the activity of American reaction on the home front."

"ROWDYISM RUN RIOT"

Mahatma On Unfortunate Scene At Benefit Performance In Aid Of Convent School

AHMEDABAD, October 13. (A.P.I.): Under the caption "Rowdyism Run Riot", Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's 'Harijan'.

A correspondent from Jubbulpore describes the rowdyism exhibited by a section of the Hindus at a benefit performance in aid of the local Convent school for girls. A Hindu friend actually organised the show. The actors in the little drama were all girls from the Convent. Towards the end, there was a scene in which an orphan girl, tired of the world, was praying to God. Angels appeared and advised her to have faith in Christ and the play ended with a hymn in praise of Jesus. This was the signal for pandemonium The Hindus, who created the disturbances, raised a hue and cry against Christianity. The organisers, who tried to speak, was unable to make himself heard and the money for the tickets was demanded back. The writer asks whether this scene could have taken place if the hymn sung had been in prais eof Shri Krishna instead of Jesus.

If what the correspondent says is true, the behaviour described was wholly unworthy. It betrayed extreme intolerance. Those who do not like things that do not coincide with their notions need not patronize them, but it is ungentlemanly to behave like less than men when things are not to their taste.

DON'T TRAMPLE ON HARIJANS' RIGHTS

Gandhiji Says Law Must Ban Interference With "Bridal Conveyance"

AHMEDABAD, October 13. (A.P.I.): Under the caption "Dolapalki" (bridal conveyance) Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's Harijan as follows:—

The Hindus of Gharwal District are so ignorant that they do not allow Harijan bridegrooms to ride or sit in any conveyance and pass in front of temples, public squares of the residential quarters of high caste Hindus. An evil custom like this should not really be tolerated today. One friend suggests that perhaps the best way to dispel ignorance would be to have a law enacted. This should be done. And, in any case, whenever a Harijan bridal procession is taken out, these unfortunate people should be afforded police protection.

The district authorities should issue notices that no interference with the same shall be permitted. Any one who tries to stop or causes to have stopped any such procession will be liable to punishment.

Coiffures OF INDIA

Ancient Indian fashions are being reborn today in the West. Many Indian hair-do's of long ago are now being adapted in America. . particularly Hollywood.

In India, women of taste add to the attractiveness of their coiffures by using Swastik's Perfumed Castor Oil.

A Malabar Nayar Woman's Coiffure...100 years ago

Other quality Swastik products include Kanti and other toilet soaps, Swastik Shaving Stick, Washing Soaps, Gowalia Brand Vanaspati, etc. etc

SWASTIK PERFUMED CASTOR OIL

UNMATCHED FOR QUALITY

SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD., WADALA, BOMBAY.

BUY INDIAN

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

(SECTION MMH OF 2nd CATALOGUE)

Following is a comprehensive list of stores that will be sold by MMH Directorate as and when they become available. Some of them are now available and listed in the above Catalogue.

Ferrous Metals, including unfabricated steel: Bars, Billets, Blooms, Ingots, Slabs, Spring Steel; Structural; Hoop Iron; Steel plates; Steel sheets; Cast Iron, Clear and Irony; Pig Iron; Wires and wire products including galvanised; Chains; Wire nails; Coated plates; Galvanised, Terne and Tin; Alloy steel; Carbon steel; Mild steel; etc.

Non-Ferrous Metals: Aluminium; Brass; Bronze; Magnesium Alloy, crude, semi-finished and finished; etc.

Timber: Timber Baulks; Sawn Timber (Planks and Scantlings); Railway Bridging Timber and Sleepers; Bamboos and Ballies; Plywood and other items; etc.

Building Materials, Cement, Asbestos, Masonite, etc: Masonry; Cement products; Asbestos products; Door and Window fittings; Masonite; Bakelite; etc.

Sanitary fittings including water-supply fittings and pipes, etc.

Furniture: Steel, Wooden, and mixed furniture items; etc.

Antigas Stores, ARP and Fire-fighting equipment: Antigas Respirators and components; Fire-fighting equipment including Extinguishers and Refills; Manual and Mechanical Pumps; Hoses and accessories including Couplings, Nozzles; etc.

Pol Drums and Cans: Barrels, 20 gallons and above; Drums and kegs below 20 gallons; Kero type tins and canisters; etc.

Other Containers: Cisterns and storage tanks; Packing cases; Bottles; Jars; Carboys; etc.

Full details giving description and condition of stores, quantity, location, etc. and the method of tendering are contained in Section MMH of the Second Catalogue which is available at Rs. 3 from the addresses given below:

A. Regional Commissioner (Disposals) at

BOMBAY - Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
CALCUTTA - 6, Esplanade East.
LAHORE - G.P.O. Square, The Mall.
CAWNPORE - 15/159, Civil Lines.

B. Dy. Regional Commissioner (Disposals) at

KARACHI - Variawa Building, McLeod Road.
MADRAS - United India Life Building, Esplanade.

C. All important Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations.

Mail orders for the catalogue must be accompanied by Money Order or Indian Postal Order.

NOTE: Watch for further announcement regarding Section MMH of Third Catalogue which will contain a further list of stores available for disposal.

ISSUED BY THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS, DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES, NEW DELHI

DC 117

Dominion Status For Indonesia

Banka Island Conference Resolutions; Van Mook On Safeguards For Minorities

BATAVIA, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—The Dutch-Indonesian Conference at Pangkal Pinang, on Banka Island, off the northernmost Celebes, called for Indonesian Self-Government with the suggestions of "Dominion" status within the Dutch Empire in a series of resolutions adopted last night. Dutch sources reported today.

Held to give the Indonesian minorities an opportunity to state their views on Indonesia's future, the Conference attended by members of the Dutch Commission-General sent out from Holland, acknowledged "Indonesia's right to Self-Government and Independence" but expressed the conviction that "Nevertheless, the continuance of relations between the Netherlands and Indonesia is desired."

"FULL & EQUAL PARTNER"

"Part of the Conference is convinced that Indonesia should remain a full and equal partner of the Netherlands in the Kingdom", one resolution was quoted as saying.

SEPARATE STATUS FOR A NUMBER OF AREAS!

"A number of delegates consider it necessary to create and keep open the possibility for a number of areas in Indonesia to be lined with the Netherlands or alternatively to receive separate status inside the Kingdom."

Recording its confidence that the Dutch Commission-General "will reach a solution with such constitutional guarantees for which the Kingdom can accept responsibility," the Conference urged the Government to appoint Study Committees to consider:

Firstly, institution of Agrarian rights; secondly, the institution of Civil rights; thirdly, the creation of safeguards for the rights of Minorities and fundamental rights of all citizens; fourthly, a solution of the language problem; fifthly, drawing up of an electoral system for new representative bodies.

BIHAR LIFTS BAN ON POLITICALS

RANCHI, Oct. 13, (A.P.I.): The Government of Bihar have decided that no political activities of any kind should be a bar to appointment to Government service, says a Press Communique.

U. S. Note To Moscow

Soviet Asked To Wind Up Lend-Lease Account

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. (Reuter): The United States has sent a note to Moscow requesting Russia to wind up her 11,000,000,000 dollars lend lease account, informed Government officials disclosed here this evening.

Russia was asked to send a Financial Mission to Washington to begin discussions as soon as convenient, the officials added.

The American note was reported to have been sent several weeks ago, but no reply has yet been received.

BIGGEST INDIAN 'DEAL' IN S. AFRICA

DURBAN, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—A deal said to be the biggest Indian transaction in South Africa was effected today when a chain of 14 cinemas, established by Mr. A. I. Kajee of Durban, was sold to Mr. R. Suleman Yakoob of Pretoria for £300,000.

HESS' PLANS FOR FOURTH REICH!

NUREMBERG, October 12 (Reuter).—Rudolf Hess, condemned to life imprisonment by the Nuremberg tribunal, was found by the prison officer today busily engaged in drawing up plans for a fourth Reich.

He has not yet worked out all the details but he told the prison psychologist, Doctor Gustave Hilbert, that Germany would be a big Power again in 20 years.

Stilwell Dead

HE DROVE JAPS OUT OF BURMA

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12. (Reuter): General Joseph Stillwell, the leadig figure in the Burma campaign, died here today, aged 63.

The former Commander of the Sixth United States Army failed to rally from a relapse after an abdominal operation.

Known affectionately by his men as "Uncle Joe" and by other as 'Vinegar Joe" General Stillwell had been suffering from a liver disease, believed to have been contracted in Burma.

He was born in Florida and graduated from the United States Military Academy at Westpoint in 1904.

After a short period of service with the infantry in the Philippines, he was brought back to Westpoint as an instructor in French and Spanish.

When the United States entered the First World War, he was one of the first to go overseas and was in the front lines in some of the most decisive battles of 1918.

—HE DROVE JAPS OUT OF BURMA

General Stillwell leaves a widow and five children. He will be best remembered for the part he played in driving the Japanese out of Burma when he was Deputy Supreme Commander of South East Asia Command and Commander-in-Chief of American ground forces in India, Burma, and China, under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

General Stillwell had lived in China for 16 years and spoke Chinese perfectly.

He was very popular with Chinese soldiers whom he declared to be among the best in the world

On March 16, 1942, he was appointed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek as Commander of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese armies.

AS COMMANDER OF CHINDITS

With the turn of the tide in 1944, General Stillwell's Forteenth United States Air Force struck many severe blows at the already strained Japanese supply lines in Southern China and Burma. In May 1944, he took over the Command of the Chindits—famous airborne marauders first named and organised by the British Major General Charles Wingate, who was killed in a plane crash earlier that year.

The "Stillwell Road" officially named after him was the famous new Burma Road built by the United States forces as an alternative supply route to China.

"Glory That Was Vijayanagara"

Prof. Pratapgiri Ramamurti of the Wilson College, presiding over the Andhra Historical Research Society's Vijayanagara Empire Day Conference at Hampi referred in eloquent terms to the achievement, both spiritual and temporal, of the Emperors who ruled over this mighty Empire and the moral background that sustained them. The ruins of Vijayanagara now crumbling to dust, as everything must, have a beginning and an end.

The following are excerpts from his address.

We claim the heritage of our whole past. Vijayanagara is an epoch, and one of the most eventful epochs in it.

"Every epoch weaves on the background of its material existence what might be described as the patterned tapestry of its spiritual life. The theme might be religion, arts and intellect. But it is by the delicacy and the permanence of that pattern, and by that alone, that the nation takes rank in history, not by the number of countries it has enslaved or the battles won.

"Literature is pre-eminent in our tapestry of the Vijayanagara Age. It would have been inconceivable other, wise. A nation like ours that had such a glorious record must produce men of thought and letters to perpetuate its memory. Vijayanagara was the only stable Hindu kingdom in India and naturally became the rendezvous of poets and scholars. There were other and minor Hindu States that also had their poets. One of them claimed the brilliant and versatile Srinatha.

"It was an age of royal authors. One of them was famed as "Sarvajna", the omniscient. Another has been compared with Caesar for the delightful memoirs he has left behind. But the greatest of them has yet to find his place amongst the foremost of all time.

"History has given him place among its immortals. He is one of the great conquerors whose exploits fill its annals. He is a ruler of men born to grace a throne acclaimed a great statesman by men from far and near who thronged his magnificent court. But he himself set store on other values. He had the measuring rod of greatness and glory.

Krishna Deva is a poet of compelling merit and quality, but he is not a lone writer among the royal personages of Vijayanagara. There were others too and even princesses of the blood royal have left indelible marks on the letters of the time

"It is the persistent instinct of man to create a world of beauty and people it with the denizens of his phantasy but forms more real than living men being their prototypes somehow clothing themselves with the flesh of circumstance. The poet's fancy may take wing like the glad bird across the firmament but is inevitably conditioned by the environment and conditions in his life. He cannot help importing something of the social "ethos" and the moral tone of his age into his compositions which thus constitute an invaluable help as much to the sociologist as to the historian of civilisation.

"Religion, too, is impressed in the theme of our history. Indeed, the age itself is not primarily religious in the sense that it produced new prophets and new creeds. But it stabilised and gave depth to aspiration. It reconciled and healed sectarian strifes in the absolute tolerance extended to all faiths. The Muslims, too were allowed to build their mosques and worship after their own mode. Even their acts of desecration came to be condoned, as in the case of the famous Babaya Darga of Penukonda, which was richly endowed with land and villages by the Emperors of Vijayanagara for its maintenance. Rani Mangammal of distant Madura gave grants to this shrine which became an object of veneration to the Hindus as much as to the Muslims.

"The soul of Vijayanagara, was indeed in quest of immortality and in its ardent pilgrimage was prepared to frequent the temple, church and mosque, the abodes of saints and fakirs. God is worshipped in every shrine and through every tongue. But the questing soul of Vijayanagara knew what it wanted, the infinite in man and without, the intangible behind the sensuous, gross and pulpable. How symbolic is the wooing choice of the fair damsel, daughter of Vishnu Chitta, who throws the garland of flowers round the neck of the Eternal Lord! Here then is no unnatural divorce between the human and the divine, but the happy wedding of the earth with heaven in its spontaneous self-surrender or re-union.

"But the earth must first be decked with celestial bridal beauty before it can aspire heavenward. The poets and artists of the age did not for nothing, then become lovers of the beautiful and worship beauty endowing it with countless forms, literary, artistic, and architectural. That is why living eagerly in the material world, they were not materialists. They transcended the mere material having caught its rhythm and sensed its tune and its step. Whatever the theme, love or devotion, they taught the great lesson that the only good things are gods of the soul.

"This is especially seen in their architecture, in the breadth of its vision. The architects of Vijayanagara were apt pupils of the master builders of old, but adapted their inherited art to newer and fresher forms. Their creations, especially the skyscrapers built to the majesty of God, tried to catch in enduring form, beauteous and grand, the infinite, universal unlimited and intrinsically divine.

"Taken all in all, then our fathers were the architects of a glorious destiny and unrivalled culture. Something of human imperfection, it is true, clings to their achievements. Thus it is with their political and social institutions.

"And we will not be detracting from the worth of the achievements of our fathers of the Vijayanagara Age by confessing their failure. In a sense, the problem they had to face is still our problem, and we today have not yet found its solution.

"Empires indeed are rarely retained by the qualities by which they are won. This is a universal inexorable law. And Vijayanagara is no exception to it. No wonder then that it too went the way that other Empires had taken in World History.

"We are, however, grateful to our fathers for what they were and for what they have bequeathed to us. Our life and culture would have been much the poorer but for their legacy.

"This is an occasion for joy and pride. This is an occasion too for reverent sacrificial vows. Let us, as we plunge into the sacred waters of the Tungabadra remember the glory that once was Vijayanagara, and realise the weight of the mantle that has descended upon our shoulders to receive and pass on the torch to the generations yet to come. And let us do this in no light mood but mindful of our privilege to walk in the path that our fathers had trod, following the trail of those giants who have left behind "foot-prints in the sands of time."

NEW YORK COTTON ERRATIC AND LESS ACTIVE

NEW YORK, October 11, (UPA): Erratic prices and less active trading featured the New York Cotton Exchange today. The market swayed on moderate orders either way. Dealings were largely pre-holiday evening-up and the anticipation of a possible revision of the government's price control policies.

The action of the stock market is still the dominant influence for nearby positions but the entire market weakened at the close when new crop positions broke sharply. Buying interested cooled off in deferred deliveries on the theory that present prices will bring a possible 80 per cent increase in plantings next season.

The market opened four to 18 lower. A brisk rally ensued with the rise in securities, rallying 11 to 44 from lows. Spot October went above the 39 cent level on the move but eased again with the market generally closing two higher to 43 lower.

An early trading feature was the sale of upwards of 25,000 bales of nearby March delivery to an accredited leading Wall Street warehouse. Ring observers were uncertain of the origin of the offerings but surmised that the volume may be represented by mill liquidation against the acquisition of spot cotton or the retirement of speculative long interest following the rise to the 26-year high level.

Hedge selling was evident throughout but lighter in volume.

The tapering off of Southern offerings was considered surprising in view of the expansion of ginning operations and the swelling volume of sales in Southern spot markets. A leading spot firm reported that cotton was accumulating at gins and warehouses with the likelihood of even heavier sales whenever the weather prevents picking. Gins are reported now running day and night in the Eastern belt sections with no complaints about the scarcity of pickers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 11

American Telephone & Telegraph 170-7/8, Amerex Holding Co. 30, Anaconda Copper Mining 37-1/8, Chase National Bank 37, Sinclair Oil 15-3/8, ex dividend, Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. 59, General Electric 37-1/2, General Motors 51, Ingersol Rand 119-1/2, International Nickel 30, National City Bank of New York. 39-3/4, New York Central Rail Road Co. 15-1/4, Socony Vacuum Corporation 14-1/8, Texas Corporation 57-7/8, Union Carbon & Carbide 93-1/2, U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. 44, U.S. Steel Corporation Common 70, Western Union Telegraph 20-7/8.

HAPUR MARKET.

HAPUR, Oct. 11.

Silver Opened Ready 164/1; Forward 168/1; Highest Ready 164/1; Lowest 162/5; Later Ready 162/8; Forward 161/8; Gold Opened Ready 93/12; Forward 93; Highest Ready 93/13; Lowest 93; Later Ready 93; Forward 93; Forward 92/4; Undertone bearish on lower Bombay reports Guwar Ready 7; Maha Opened 7/4/3; Later 7/3/10-1/2; Quiet Bardana Ready Md. 65/8; DW 68; Mangsir 65/8; Grain prices and stocks unchanged.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Oct. 12.

Coiryarn Beypore 175/185; Quillandy 190/200; Fibre Garbled 170/175; Ungarbled 150/160; Cocoanuts Raw 145/150; Dry 180/185; Cocoanut Oil 680; Copra Office 430; Dilpasand 470; Madrasnottam 510; Goodgoods 940; Pepper Wynaad 635; Country 620; Dry Ginger Chernad 400; Ernad 385; Coffee Robusta 83; Timber Pali 57/8; Junglewood 26; Vellapine 43; Benteak 42/8; Teak 100; Mango 3/8; Teak 14; Rosewood 15.

KUTCH HUNDI.

BHUJ, Oct. 11.

Today Hundi Koris 318/319; Silver Rs. 136; Gold Rs. 93.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 4th October:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	749,18,97,000
Time Liabilities in India	220,67,54,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	35,60,16,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	3,12,82,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	71,06,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	78,70,68,000
Advances in India	391,53,17,000
Bills discounted in India	19,14,98,000

DISPOSALS

SURPLUS JEEPS FOR SALE AT ORDNANCE B VEHICLE DEPOT, DEHU ROAD, (MILESTONE Bombay 99/Poona 14).

The Regional Commissioner Disposals, Southern Circle, invites tenders for the purchase and removal of approximately 415 surplus 5 cwt. 4/4 Ford GPW and Willys M. B. Jeeps located at Ordnance B Vehicle Depot, Dehu Road (Milestone Bombay 99/Poona 14). Inspection permits may be obtained from this office or from Chief Ordnance Officer, IAOC Vehicle Depot, next to Kirkee railway station.

SUPERSCRIBE REFERENCE TENDER NO: RCS/11010/V

LAST DATE DUE: 4 p.m. on 21/10/46.

OFFERS should be made for the purchase and removal of Jeeps in lots of 25 and/or for the total quantity of 415. Selection will not be permitted and lots will be arranged equitably at discretion of stockholder. Offers should be accompanied by a Treasury Receipt for 10% of value of offers as security deposit. Cheques will not be accepted. All sales will be subject to Con. 117

SURPLUS BOTTLES

Offers are invited for purchase of new Bottles 2 lbs. clear round (PV. 23028) located as under:—

STORES	QUANTITY
Medical Stores Depot, Madras	2,50,000 Nos.
Medical Stores, Ahmedabad	5,40,000 "

SUPERSCRIBE REFERENCE TENDER NO: RCS/DP/T/Madras/261.

LAST DATE DUE: 4 p.m. on 26-10-46.

Permits for inspection may be obtained from this office or from D.R.C. Madras. Offers should be accompanied by Treasury Receipts for 10% of value as offer as security deposit. Cheques will not be accepted. Offers should be made for the full quantity at either depot. Sales will be subject to Con. 117.

SURPLUS PICK HELVES.

Offers are invited for the purchase of 400,000 surplus Helves Axe Pick 4½ lbs. available with Dehu Provision Depot.

SUPERSCRIBE REFERENCE TENDER NO: RCS/8142/TM-8.

LAST DATE DUE: 4 p.m. on 21-10-46.

OFFERS should be made for full quantity and should be accompanied by Treasury Receipt for 10 per cent of the value as security deposit. Cheques will not be accepted. Permits for inspection may be obtained from this office. Sales will be subject to Con. 117.

BRASS AND COPPER SCRAP

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of brass and copper scrap as per details given below:

Store	Quantity	Location
Brass Scrap	5.478 cwt.	Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.
—do—	1.320	G. I. P. Rly. Parel
—do—	21	Ordnance Factory, Ambernath
Copper Scrap	20	Dehu Siding
—do—	64	Ammunition Factory, Kirkee
—do—	1	Ordnance Depot, Ambernath.
—do—	52.25	D.G.M.P. Depot, Sewri
—do—	1.25	S.S.D. Nasik Road,
—do—	21.75	S.T.D. Ahmednagar

Rates must be quoted per cwt. Tenderers must quote for BRASS SCRAP for full quantity ex Ambernath and at least for 100 cwts. at the other two places.

SUPERSCRIBE REFERENCE TENDER NO: RCS/MISC/NF/EM-6

LAST DATE DUE:—By 4 p.m. on 26-10-46.

Offers to remain open for acceptance up to 26/11/46.

EARNEST MONEY amounting to 10% of the value offered deposited in Imperial/Reserve Bank/Government Treasury in favour of the Regional Commissioner Disposals, Bombay, under Head of Accounts "Revenue Deposits". The Deposit receipt should be attached to the tender. The deposit is refundable to unsuccessful tenderers.

Delivery should be completed ex-site within 30 days of except of acceptance of offer. Samples of the materials can be viewed at site by previous appointment with the stockholder No assistance will be offered in obtaining transport facilities, railway wagons, etc. This office is at liberty to reject all or any portion of the offers received.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay
Tel: 30041 (5 lines)

DS/128

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IMPORT AND EXPORT BUSINESS

Every Form of Banking Facility offered by

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ADVANCE BOOKINGS COMMENCED

BOMBAY-JAMNAGAR..... Rs. 152/- Return.
BOMBAY-PORBANDAR....Rs. 171/- ,,
BOMBAY-BHUJ..... .....Rs. 190/- ,,

HEAVY DEMAND PLEASE BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD.

SCINDIA HOUSE, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Phone: Office 21919, Juhu 86236, Booking Agents 25744

Telegrams: AIRTAXIES.

BOMBAY GOVT. APPOINTS LAND IMPROVEMENT INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Land Improvement Inquiry Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to review the Land Improvement work done by the Agricultural and Land Improvement Departments, to examine the various methods adopted by the departments so far and to make recommendations to the Government in regard to the reorganisation of the work of Land Improvement:

Mr. V. S. Bhide, Commissioner, Southern Division (Chairman); Dr. N. V. Kanitkar, retired Chief Investigator, Dry Farming Research Scheme, Sholapur; Mr. R. B. Bidari, Chief Minister, Aundh State; Rao Saheb V. C. Pavate, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division; and Mr. W. X. Mascarenhas, Joint Secretary to Government, Reconstruction Department (Secretary).

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the Committee are: to review the land improvement work done by the Agricultural and the Land Improvement Department; to examine and report on the methods of design and construction of the various kinds of bunds and trenches being constructed and their suitability for different soils and under different conditions of terrain; to inquire into the methods of preparing and executing land improvement schemes under the provisions of the Land Improvement Schemes Act and to report on what modifications and amendments are necessary in the Act and the rules and orders passed thereunder to simplify and democratise the procedure and associate the owners and tenants of lands with the preparation and execution of the schemes; to examine and report on the methods of dry farming adopted in various tracts and to assess their value under different conditions of rainfall, soil, and terrain; to make recommendations in regard to how the Land Improvement Section should be reorganised so as to secure the maximum economy, efficiency, and speed in effecting land improvement in the Province.

Land owners and tenants who wish to represent any matter connected with land improvement can see the members of the Committee who will tour the various parts of the Province where land improvement work is in progress or has been done. The tour programme will be notified to the public by posting notices in village chavdis and through local officials.

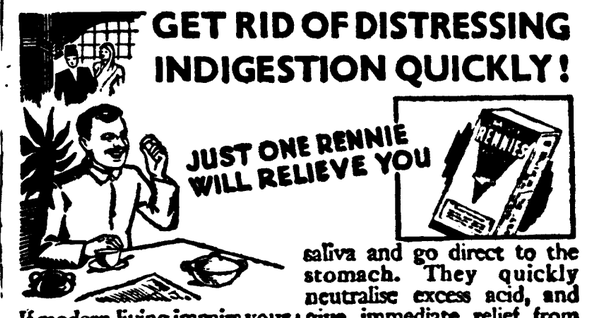
ATHENS, Oct, 12, (A. P. A.): Forty senior civil servants, including 24 University and Polytechnic School Professors, have been dismissed from Government posts under a Greek Cabinet decision, calling for the removal of all Leftists from the Civil Service.

Among those dismissed is Professor Alexander Svolos, who was President of the Free Greek Resistance Government during the occupation and later joined the Papandreous Government in the Middle East.

Mr. N. J. NAIR,

Managing Director, Textile Supplies Syndicate (India) Ltd., Bombay, and Managing Agent of Vijayamohini Mills, Ltd., and Lakshmi Textiles Ltd., Travancore State, has been selected by the Government of India to proceed to Germany, as a Textile Technician.

GET RID OF DISTRESSING INDIGESTION QUICKLY!

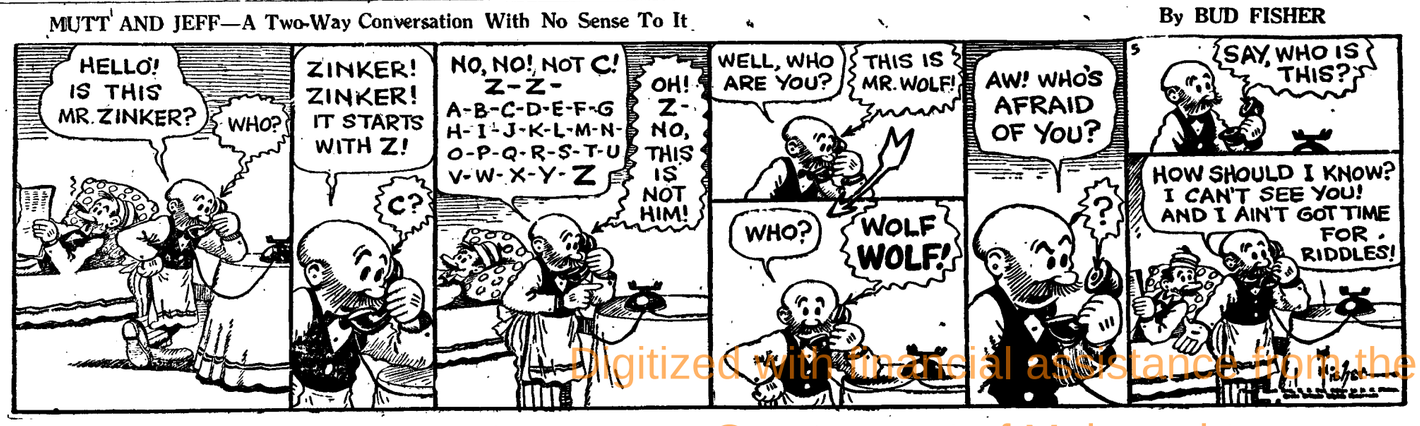


If modern living impairs your digestion, here's a remedy you ought to know. It's DIGESTIF RENNIES, pleasant-tasting tablets that you suck like sweets. The 15 ingredients contained in Rennies dissolve with the saliva and go direct to the stomach. They quickly neutralise excess acid, and give immediate relief from indigestion, dyspepsia and flatulence. Rennies are so easy to carry—slip a few tablets into your pocket or purse, ready for use anywhere, at any time. No fuss, no worry, and quick relief.

DIGESTIF RENNIES

DIGESTIF RENNIES are sold in packets of 25 tablets, each tablet wrapped separately to enable you to carry them without inconvenience. Stocked by all good chemists.

MUTT AND JEFF—A Two-Way Conversation With No Sense To It — By BUD FISHER


HELLO! IS THIS MR. ZINKER?
WHO?
ZINKER! ZINKER! IT STARTS WITH Z!
C?
NO, NO! NOT C! Z-Z- A-B-C-D-E-F-G H-I-J-K-L-M-N- O-P-Q-R-S-T-U V-W-X-Y-Z
OH! Z- NO, THIS IS NOT HIM!
WELL, WHO ARE YOU?
THIS IS MR. WOLF!
WHO?
WOLF WOLF!
AW! WHO'S AFRAID OF YOU?
?
SAY, WHO IS THIS?
HOW SHOULD I KNOW? I CAN'T SEE YOU! AND I AIN'T GOT TIME FOR RIDDLES!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Matriculate Stenographer. Please apply to Box No. R101 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Salesman for Bombay Hosiery Mills. Apply "International Costume Factory", Shivaji Park, Bombay 28. (3592)

Wanted Lady Teachers from November for G. T. Girls' High School. Preference will be given to trained graduates knowing Gujarati. Apply before 23rd October to the Principal G. T. Girls' High School, 162, Hornby Road, Bombay. (3571)

Wanted Supervisors for a manufacturing concern. Experience in handling labour and Rubber and Plastic manufactures essential. Apply with qualifications and minimum salary required to Post Box No. 107, Bombay 1. 3558

Wanted Junior Civil and Mechanical Engineers for a leading firm of Engineers and Contractors. Qualified men should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 110 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A Chartered or Incorporated Account, with considerable practical experience of organising and running accounts and administrative offices, for post of Controller of Accounts cum Secretary in an important Public Company in Bombay. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 107 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Assistant Lecturer in English for the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 130-10-200, with dearness allowance admissible under the rules. Qualifications—at least a first class B. A. degree in English and preferably a first class or second class M.A. Candidates should be below 25 years of age on the date of appointment but relaxation of this condition may be made in special cases. Application form; etc., obtainable from the Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Last date 18th October, 1946, A 1 1/2 annas stamped addressed envelope to accompany inquiry. (91)

Wanted experienced Teachers for Middle and High School, B. T. S. T. C. preferred. New Education School, Chowpatty. (3591)

Wanted:—Matriculates, age 18 to 23, for training as Railway Signallers. Apply with stamp to: The Manager, Indian Railways Training School, Ambala City. (3219)

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms". Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. (3588)

Wanted: Two or three advertisement Canvassers for our publications. Experienced persons interview Dominion Publishers, Top Floor, Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay. (3596)

Wanted a Graduate for library and Office work. Grade 60-5-120 E. B. -6-180 plus D. A. Rs. 20/- Apply stating age, experience to Principal Keskar, S. K. P. College of Commerce, Surat. 141

Applications are invited for the following posts at Messrs. Cooper Engineering Ltd., Satara Road (M. S. M. Rly.) (1) Switch board operators, having at least three years experience in synchronising of Alternators in big power house and switch board operating. (2) Electricians and Supervisors, having good practical industrial experience in table laying, power wiring and overhead lines. Must have II class Wiremen's licence of Government of Bombay. (P. W. D.) Persons having first class supervisor's licence will be preferred. Applications should reach, on or before 25th October 1946. 142

SITUATION WANTED

Young and energetic Radio Engineer, well qualified seeks suitable opening in first class firms. Apply Box No. 3599 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry with less expenditure. Apply Shree Digvijaysinhji, Dental Training Institute, Jamnagar. (3480)

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce Enrol for Professional Diploma Courses, viz. Company Secretarial Bank Officers, Accountants and General Commerce. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for enrolment and prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. 3594

PROPERTIES WANTED

Wanted about 50,000 sq. yds. land for factory in suburbs within half mile Railway Station preferably where Railway Siding possible. Apply with particulars to P. O. Box No. 1258. (111)

Wanted Immediately Factory sites, measuring approximately from 10,000 sq. yards to 60,000 sq. yards either in industrial area of Bombay or within fifteen to twenty miles from Fort, preferably on a Railway siding or ten minutes walk from the Railway Station. Reply stating lowest. Box No. 137, "Bombay Chronicle."

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Recently built property 2 1/2 lacs, Warden Road. Owner leaving India will sell at 5% net to purchaser. Genuine investors apply Box 3580, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighteenth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ltd., will be held on Thursday the 31st day of October, 1946 at 4 p. m. (Standard Time) in the Board Room of the Indian Radio and Cable Communication Co., Radio House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Report of the members of the Council and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1945.
(2) To elect members of the Council in place of those retiring.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1946.

By Order of the Council,
S. GUEVREK,
Honorary General Secretary.
134

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.
Name:
LEONHARD REISNER,
Present Nationality: Austrian.
Full Addess:
Rajsi Mansion, Colaba,
Bombay 5.
(128)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS from the natives of the Province of Bombay, in candidates' own handwriting, addressed to the Secretary Industrial Court, High Court, Bombay, are invited before 21st October 1946, for the posts of (1) Junior Clerk (2) Despatch Clerk and (3) Typist Clerk. PAY: Rs. 50-5/2-90-5-140 plus D. A. Rs. 26/- plus temporary additional pay Rs. 10/- p. m. if permissible under the rules. ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS: Matriculation certificate or its equivalent of a recognised University, good handwriting, accuracy in calculations and figuring work. For typist a speed of 30 words per minute in typing is necessary. AGE: Not more than 25 years in the case of advanced classes and not more than 28 years in the case of intermediate and backward classes. Government employees may apply through the heads of their departments. The posts are temporary in the first instance but are likely to be made permanent. 136

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Sports goods and Cutlery (Scissors, knives, spoons, forks, smoking pipes) For particulars write to Jimp Co., Sialkot City. (2589)

Wanted Agents and Stockists for high class fountain pens and cycle spare parts. Jay Industries, Civil Lines, Ludhiana (Pb). 3587

Wanted Capable Organisers and Agents on Commission for the Life Department of a reputed Company to represent in City, Suburbs and other parts. Write with full particulars to Box 3595, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents on pay Rs. 90-7-160, with daily T. A. of Rs. 2½/-, only and on Commission basis for Stationery Goods, Smoking Pipes and F. Pens. Hindustan Industries, P. O. Sambrial N. W. R. (Pb). 3586

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For Sale. New 3 ton, Chevrolet Trucks, 15 cwt., Bedford Chasis new, 3 ton used chevrolet trucks in excellent condition, New Chevrolet 800 gals. capacity tankers. Attractive prices. Book your requirements with S. S. & S. N. Goenka, 2141, Bhairon Street, Nalsarak, Delhi. 143

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

For Sale 10 H.P. Diesel Engines and Diesel Alternator Sets. Write to Western Manufacturing Co., Post Box No. 1230, Bombay No. 1. (3560)

Krupp type Expeller Pressing Works manufactured under expert supervision, working capacity over a month. Apply for terms of agency to Post Box 554, Bombay. 144

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Received consignments of Australian "Cotillion" Eau de Cologne, Cotillion Lavendars, "Three Crowns" Concrete Liquid Brilliantine and Pomade, "Odent" Mouth Wash, Shaving Creams in Tubes and Sticks. Also ready stock of English Aluminium Paint in one gallon tins. Interested parties please contact Continental Traders, Post Box No. 1387, Bombay 1. 106

6000 Hand Lamps Factory type complete with guard at Rs. 6/4/- each,—250 Soldering Irons 230 volts 60 watts and 100 watts with straight bits and pencil bits at Rs. 10/- each, 6000 Polished Brass Lamp Holders, 6000 Polished Brass Lamp holders batten type—Prices on application—M/s. La Claire Electrical Industries, Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay 1. 3597

For Sale Limited G. E. C. (English) D. C. Table fans just unpacked on view at the Prabhat Bank Ltd., 108, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3598

PUBLIC NOTICES.

C. I. P. AND B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYS

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PRIORITY OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

A REVISED edition of the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways' combined Priority List in force from 15th October, 1946, and issued under the authority of the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay, is published below for the information of the public. Movements of goods traffic on these railways will be arranged in the order of priority as detailed below. This list applies to local and through booking and is subject to booking restrictions and bans on movement imposed from time to time, by Local Governments, Regional Controllers of Railway Priorities and other competent authorities.

Note:—

(i) Traffic falling within Classes I to V only, of this list, constitutes priority traffic.

(ii) Sub-divisions (a), (b), etc., shown in the respective classes, indicate a definite order of priority within such classes; e.g. traffic falling under Class II (d) should be moved only after all traffic falling under II (a) to II (c), has been moved, but sub-divisions serially numbered (1), (2), (3), (4), etc. have equal priority and the commodities coming thereunder should move in the order of registration.

(iii) Although traffic in 'smalls' will be governed by the Priority List, this traffic will be accepted freely irrespective of the class upto which traffic in wagon loads is moving at all stations on the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways, except the Depots in Bombay which will accept 'smalls' traffic upto the class upto which traffic in wagon loads will be accepted.

CLASS I.—MAINTENANCE OR DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES AND OTHER MOVEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING URGENCY.

Movements of:

(a) Emergency movements under definite priority orders by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.
(b) (i) Wagons necessary to meet Interchange obligations.
(ii) Coal from coalfields.
(iii) Wagons required in connection with the direct loading or unloading of sea going steamers, under priority orders, general or specinc from the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.
(c) All Railway Material and Stores.
(d) Stores consigned to Collieries.
(e) Telegraph Stores consigned departmentally or by the Construction Branch, Bombay Telephone Workshops.

CLASS II.—MOVEMENTS OF FOODSTUFFS, COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS AND OTHER MOVEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING URGENCY.

Movements of:

(a) "Essential Foodstuffs" as described below on request from the Food Department, New Delhi, Provincial Governments, Indian States, Regional Food Commissioners, District Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway or Controller of Grain Shops, B.B. & C.I. Railway and Military movements of these commodities when covered by Military Credit Notes.
(i) GRAINS comprising: Wheat, paddy, rice, jowar, bajree, barley, maize, raggi and rajgeera.
(ii) PULSES comprising: Gram, toor, moong, mussoor, lakh, batra, lang, oorid, chavali, peas (wuttana), mutt and wal.
(iii) Seeds, dals and flour of the grains and pulses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above.
(iv) Sugar, jagree or gur, salt, fresh vegetables, onions, potatoes, ghee, livestock, fresh fruits, butter, eggs, tea, coffee, dry fish and biscuits.
(b) (i) Yarn, blankets and cotton cloth coming under the purview of the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order 1946 when such movements are within the zones as defined under General Permits Nos. 1 & 2 of this order. Movements outside these zones will only be granted this priority when tendered under Special Transport Permits issued by the Textile Commissioner.
(ii) Woollen cloth and yarn on demands or programmes accepted by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.
(c) (i) Canteen stores consigned by the Canteen Stores Department; also grocery stores consigned by or to the District Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway or Controller of Grainshops, B.B. & C.I. Railway.
(ii) Filled and empty gas cylinders.
(d) Firewood and charcoal on demands or programmes accepted by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.

CLASS III—URGENT PROJECTS AND OTHER MOVEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING URGENCY

Movements in connection with projects whose completion by a fixed date is absolutely vital. For all such movements definite priority orders will be issued by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.

Movements of:

(1) All "essential foodstuffs" as described in items (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of Class II (a) when tendered on public account.
(2) Sugar-cane when consigned to a bone-fide sugar factory or to any station between Kalyan and Bombay and Virar and Bombay.
(3) Any commodity consigned by or to the Security Printing Press, Nasik, or consigned by or to the Controller of Stamps, Nasik.
(4) Materials and equipment for the construction and maintenance of roads recommended by Provincial Governments, on demands or programmes accepted by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.
(5) Aircrafts, motor cycles, bicyles and their spares and equipment, as also spares and equipment belonging to motor vehicles, on demands accepted by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.
(6) Aviation spirit, petrol, kerosene oil, fuel oil and lubricants (oil and grease but not tallow) and their empty containers when consigned to bona-fide oil companies.
(7) Cement consigned by Cement Factories only.
(8) Personal effects of Government officers on transfer including their motor cars.
(9) Timber, ballies, rafters, bamboos, lime, stones, bricks and sand on demands or programmes accepted by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.
(10) Iron and steel, refractory and ceramic articles, stoneware and galvanized iron pipes on demands or programmes accepted by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.
(11) All military stores, other than foodstuffs, arranged by Movements Directorate or Deputy Director, Movements, Calcutta.
(12) Any commodity consigned by or to the District Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway or Controller of Grain Shops, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
(13) Baled and loose fodder consigned by Military Farms, R.I. A.S.C. Depots, or on Government account on demands or programmes accepted by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.
(14) Medicines and hospital equipment to hospitals and Public Health authorities, and also when consigned by:—
(f) DADG (MS) Bombay
(ii) Army Medical Stores Dept., Sewri.
(iii) Army Medical Import Depot, "A" Warehouse, Frere Road, Bombay.
(15) Patent foods prepared from cereals and/or milk, as also milk condensed or tinned, copra (including cocoanuts), groundnuts, till seed, mustard seed or rape seed, castor seed and their oils, cotton seed, fodder and dates.
(16) Vegetable ghee, solidified vegetable oil, mowha seed, linseed and their oils, oilcakes and manures on demands or programmes accepted by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay
(17) Matches consigned by Match factories only.

CLASS IV.—MAINTENANCE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND OTHER MOVEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING URGENCY.

Movements of:

(1) (i) Raw materials to cement factories, steel works, paper mills, sugar factories, match factories and glass factories when consigned to such concerns only.
(ii) Raw materials of the non-ferrous and alloy industry, when booked to non-ferrous and alloy factories.
(iii) Finished products of the non-ferrous and alloy industry, when booked by non-ferrous and alloy factories.
(2) All military stores consigned from military sidings and depots and the disposal of surplus stores, provided that the stores have been sold or that the movement is essential with a view to sale, on demands or programmes accepted by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.
(3) Commodities to ports for export. For such movements definite priority orders will be issued by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.
(4) Drugs, chemicals (including mineral acids), medicines, insecticides and dyes.
(5) Finished paper consigned by paper mills and newsprint on production of necessary licence.
(6) Consumable millstores i.e. pickers bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, starches, spare parts of textile machinery and power plants, belting of all kinds and card clothing.
(7) Cotton consigned in accordance with the Cotton Movements Control Order, 1945.
(8) Machinery, tools, iron manufactured and electrical appliances, fittings and electrodes.
(9) Gunnies, hessian cloth and other jute products (old and new).
(10) Asphalt, bitumen and coal tar.
(11) Cigarettes, bidis and tobacco; bidi leaves and tembru (temburni, tendu) leaves.
(12) Mohwa flowers and other raw materials to Government distilleries, licensed distilleries or Excise warehouses and liquor from such distilleries or warehouses.
(13) Firewood and charcoal.

CLASS V. NEW PROJECTS AND OTHER MOVEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING URGENCY.

(a) Movements in connection with New Projects, Government or private, whose completion by a fixed date is highly desirable. For all such movements, definite priority orders will be issued by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.
(b) Movements of:
(1) Vegetable ghee, solidified vegetable oil, molasses, mohwa seed, linseed and their oils, oilcakes and manures.
(2) Footwear.
(3) Empty bottles to the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar.
(4) Aircrafts, motor cycles, bicycles and their spares and equipment belonging to motor vehicles, and rubber tyres (solid for tongas).
(5) Materials and equipments for the construction and maintenance of roads other than movements provided for in a higher class.
(6) Timber, including ballies rafters and bamboos, cement, lime, stones, bricks sand, iron and steel, refractory and ceramic articles. Stoneware and galvanised iron pipes, when not falling under any higher class.
(7) Movements in connection with projects of less urgency than those provided for in a higher class.
(8) Military traffic consigned by one military officer to another in his official capacity other than movements provided for in a higher class.
(9) Cotton, woollen, textile and piecegoods (both silk and cotton) as defined in the current Goods Tariff, Part 1-A, other than movements provided for in a higher class.
(10) New or used empties as defined in the current Goods Tariff, Part I-A.
(11) Soap toilet requisites, boot polish, enamelled ironware, kerosene oil lamps and their parts cutlery, wireless sets and their parts, crockery, sports goods, grindery, brass and aluminium utensils.

CLASS VI.—NORMAL CIVIL AND MILITARY TRAFFIC AND REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Perishable traffic.
(b) All other descriptions of traffic.

—PLEASE TEAR OUT AND KEEP FOR REFERENCE— 133.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
TENDER NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED invites sealed tenders upto 3 p.m. on 28th October 1946 for the work "Erecting two Hume pipe piers in Kashell Creek at an approximate cost of Rs. 17,000/- for the bases of Spun R.C.C. poles" at mile No. 28 on Bombay Agra Road. Copies of tender forms, Schedule of Quantities, Specifications etc., for the same can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 8/- on any working day from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

(Sd.) DES RAJ,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Central P W. Division,
Queen's Road, Bombay.
(99)

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name:—JACOB SAMUEL ZEICHNER.

Present Nationality:— AUSTRIAN.

Full Address:—GANGA BIHAR, MARINE DRIVE, BOMBAY.
(33)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of Draughtsman in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Applicants should be preferably Matriculates and should have had some previous practical experience of drawings, graphs, etc., in some reputable institution Pay not exceeding Rs. 150/- plus the usual dearness and House rent allowances.

2. Applications stating previous experience, qualifications, etc., should reach the Assistant Secretary (Admn), Department of Industries and Supplies (Branch Secretariat) Ahmedabad House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, by the 25th October, 1946.
(145)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
THIS MAY CONCERN YOU.
HOW TO OBTAIN REFUND ON UNUSED TICKETS.
IMMEDIATE REFUND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
CERTAIN IMPORTANT STATIONS

Selected stations as enumerated below are now authorised to grant immediate refund on unused tickets after deducting 10% of the actual fare collected if such tickets purchased at these stations are surrendered within the period of availability without the necessity of applying to the Chief Commercial Manager.

The stations referred to are:-

Howrah,	Asansol,	Lucknow,	Delhi,
Sealdah,	Dehri-on-Sone,	Dhanbad,	Gaya,
Patna,	Benares Cantt.,	Bareilly,	Moradabad,
Hardwar,	Dehra-Dun,	Allahabad,	Cawnpore,
Hazaribagh Rd.,	Baidyanathdham,	Giridih,	Jhajha.
Jamalpur,	Bhagalpur,	Ranchi Road	

REFUND ON UNUSED TICKETS PURCHASED FROM ANY STATION OTHER THAN THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE

Applications for refunds on unused tickets purchased from any station other than those mentioned above, should be made to THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER, 105, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA and NOT to Benares. It should be noted that the Chief Commercial Manager's Claims Office at Benares has no concern whatsoever with Ticket Refunds, and such applications sent to that office will inevitably result in refunds being delayed.

HELP US TO HELP YOU!
(138)

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 21st October, 1946, for the supply of Agmark Ghee "Red Label" at the Railway's Central Godown at Shed No. 3, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. (70)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 23-10-46 for the supply of Kardi oil at the Railway's grainshop at Sholapur. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. (89)

G.I.P. RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF VEGETABLES

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, General Manager's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of fresh vegetables for the Railway's Vegetable Shops at Poona and Sholapur from 1-11-46. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. The last date for submission of tenders is 22nd October, 1946 (3.00 P.M.)
(63)

G.I.P. RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF KARDI OIL

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, General Manager's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Kardi Oil to the Railway Grainshops at Igatpuri, Nasik Road, Nandgaon and Manmad from 1-11-46. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. The last date for submission of tenders is 21st October, 1946 (3 p.m.)
(62)

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES G. I. P. Railway, invites tenders for the purchase of Scrap boiler tube and Flue tube pieces available at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot at Haji Bunder, Bombay. Tender forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Bombay 13, at Rs. 3/- per copy not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date THURSDAY the 31st October, 1946, at 3 P. M. (S. T.) 135

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 22-10-46 for the supply of Pure Milk at the Railway's Milk shops at Igatpuri, Nasik, Deolali, Nandgaon and Bhusawal Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. 78

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS.

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 22-10-46, for the supply of Til oil and Groundnut oil at the Railway's Central Godown at Shed No. 3, Wadi Bunder. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. (79)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
TENDERS

THE CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, invites tenders from Contractors whose place of business is in Bombay Presidency, upto 15.00 hours on 11th November 1946, for the Goods handling contract at Carnac Bridge. Full details can be obtained from his office. 129

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchases of waste (soft and hard) from the India United Mills Ltd. No. 2 and 3 mills. Tenders will be accepted upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp on Thursday the 17th instant in the Registered Office. The copies of tenders can be obtained from Cotton Department, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (104)

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH

WANTED:—Associate Professor of Persian on a salary upto Rs. 800/- p.m. Candidates should possess high academic qualifications. They will be expected to guide research of advanced students.

Applications stating age and teaching experience including publications with copies of recent testimonials should reach the Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh by the 20th Oct., 1946. (40)

TENDER NOTICE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF LANDS, HIRINGS & DISPOSALS Office of the DAD Lands, Hirings and Disposals Service, Hq. UP Area.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase and demolition by lots of the following War Department Structures.

SHAHGARH AND MALTHONE BRIGADE CAMPS AND TRANSIT CAMP AT SAUGOR in the CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Full Tender Notice may be obtained on application from:—

DAD Lands, Hirings and Disposals Service,
HQ UP AREA, LUCKNOW (UP)

Applications to reach Above address by 21st October. 75

NOTICE

ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER LIFE INSURANCE BANK LIMITED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Burma policyholders of the above Insurance Company that the concessions granted under the Moratorium Scheme sanctioned by the Government of India will be terminated with effect from 31st December, 1946, and that the policyholders who desire to avail themselves of the concessions under the Moratorium should submit their applications to that effect in time to reach the Managers—Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Post Box No. 23, New Delhi, not later than 31st December, 1946.

Under the Moratorium scheme, policies which were in force on 7th December 1941 can be renewed without evidence of good health, but merely by payment of the arrears of premiums with interest @ 3½% p.a. From 1st January, 1947, renewal will be possible only in accordance with the Privileges and Conditions originally applicable to the policies.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Managers,
Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Bank Limited,
New Delhi. (126)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD
(DIV. III)

Office of the Chief Director of Purchase, Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi

DISPOSAL OF AMERICAN SURPLUSES.
COOKIES (Biscuits)

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR of Purchase, Food Department (Div. III) Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi is prepared to negotiate sale of "COOKIES" (i.e. Biscuit ex American Surpluses) at prices belowed those previously notified. The Cookies are said to be edible but of very short life. Intending purchasers are invited to submit offers on the basis of Food Department's Standard Conditions of Sale to the Chief Director of Purchase or the Officer on Special Duty, Food Disposals, 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta, who can also show Samples. Offers will be considered strictly on priority of receipt on and after 11 A. M. on Friday 18th October, 1946 and contracts of sale will be concluded subject to availability. 125

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
TENDERS

THE HYDRAULIC ENGINEER invites tenders for the supply of 190 Nos. of water meters of various sizes from 3/4" to 3".

Forms obtainable from the Hydraulic Engineer's Office, Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay at Rs. 3/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 8th November 1946 at 1 p. m. (S. T.) 127

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